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EDWARDS'S

Cork Remembrancer;

O R,

TABLET OF MEMORY.

ENUMERATING

EVERY REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE

THAT HAS HAPPENED IN THE

CITY AND COUNTY OF CORK,

AND IN THE KINGDOM AT LARGE..

INCLUDING ALL THE

MEMORABLE EVENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN;

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF ALL THE

BATTLES BY SEA AND LAND

IN THE PRESENT CENTURY.

ALSO, THE REMARKABLE

EARTHQUAKES, FAMINES, INUNDATIONS,

STORMS, FROSTS, FIRES,

AND ALL OTHER ACCIDENTS OF MOMENT,

I N

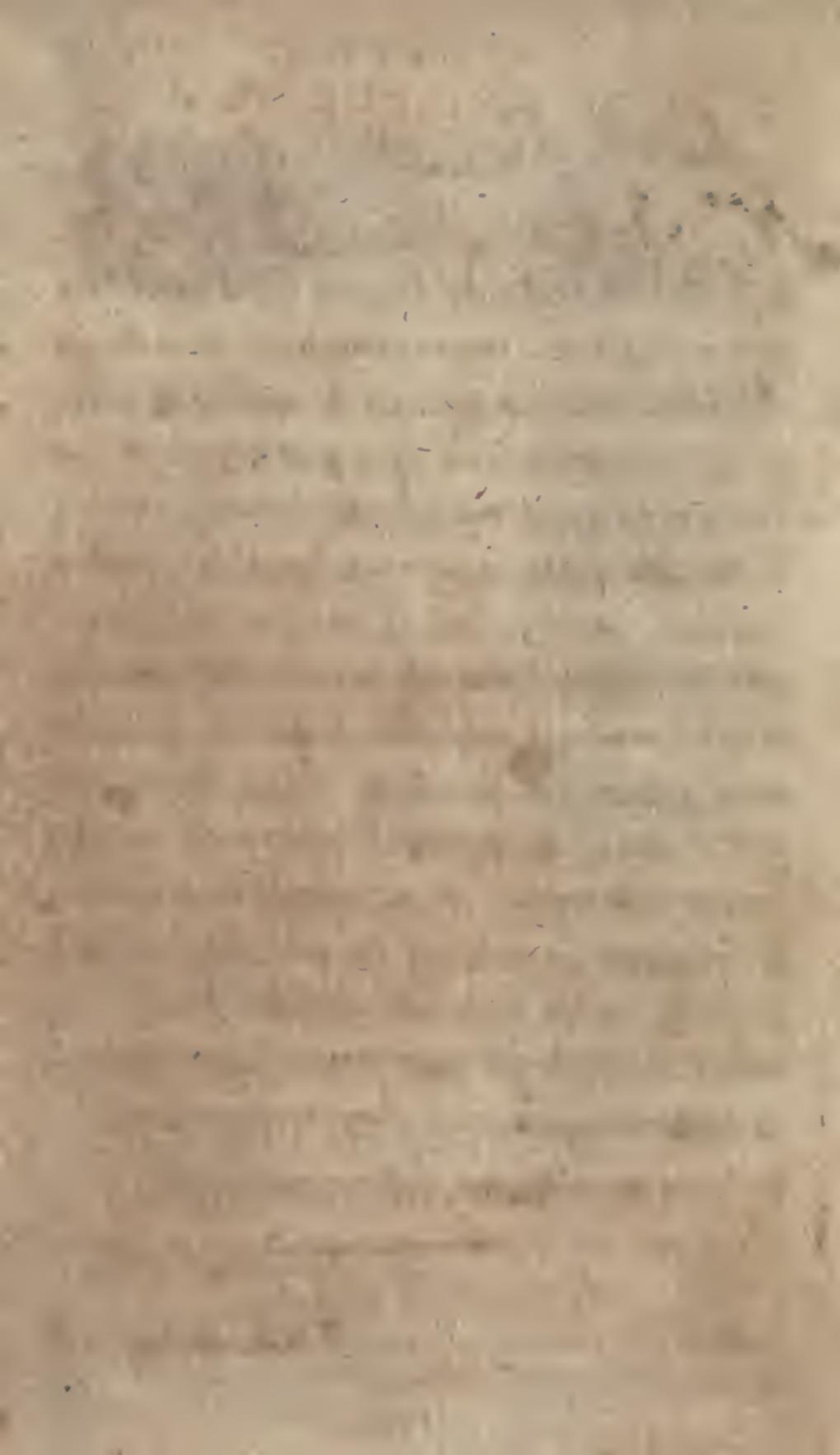
EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE,

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD, TO THE YEAR 1792.

BY ANTHONY EDWARDS,

PRINTER, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, CASTLE-STREET, CORK.

1792.



DA
TO THE PUBLIC. 990

C79E2

SINCE the publication of the first CORK-REMEMBRANCER; so many applications have been made for that very useful work, as to induce the present Editor to take up the matter, in which he has been countenanced by a most respectable and numerous list of Subscribers; in gratitude for which, he has extended his plan much beyond his original intentions. Every event of material consequence, that has happened, not only in these Kingdoms, but in every quarter of the Globe, he has with great labour; endeavoured to collect. Many inaccuracies will be found; but he sincerely hopes none of material moment will appear: if such should be discovered, the very complex nature of the work, he hopes, will plead his excuse with his numerous friends; for which, as also for the many favours he has received, he must ever remain with the greatest gratitude,

THE PUBLIC's MOST OBEDIENT

HUMBLE SERVANT,

THE EDITOR.

602911
ENGLISH LOCAL

A. Edwards, Bookseller, Stationer, and Printer, opposite the Merchants New Coffee-House, No. 6, Castle-street, intends publishing by Subscription,

THE NEW CORK DIRECTORY:

In which the Christian and Surnames, place of residence, and occupation of every inhabitant of the City of Cork, of any note, will be alphabetically arranged; to which will be added,

The Bounds of the City Suburbs and Liberties thereof.
Regulations respecting Coaches, Chaises, and Chairs to hire;—Buying and selling Coals, and the carriage thereof;—Weigh-Houses, and Pawn-Brokers;—Ships and Boats coming to the Quay;—Cleaning the Streets, encumbering them with rubbish, or projected Buildings;—Driving Cars or Carts;—Breaking Lamps; Watchmen;—Combination among Workmen;—Market Jurors and their authority;—Building Parapet Walls to the Quays;—Corn Trade and Bakers. Also,

A complete list of the Freemen of the City of Cork, as they are called over on the Pannel;—Lists of the Physicians, Surgeons, and Attorneys. Also, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in the different Courts. A list of the Bye Posts from Cork, and the Days and Hours each go out and come in at. A Docket of the various Tolls and Customs paid in the City and Liberties of Cork, by which the Country Gentleman and Farmer may know when and how they are imposed upon. Charitable Institutions in the City, the proper Objects to be admitted, and the Rules necessary for their conforming to, the knowledge of which may prevent many from with-holding their charitable aid. A Schedule of the price of each piece of stamped Paper or Parchment, for any particular purpose; with many other useful Pieces of Information.

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A

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

O F

REMARKABLE EVENTS, DISCOVERIES, AND
INVENTIONS,

FROM THE CREATION TO THE YEAR 1791.

B E F O R E C H R I S T.

- 4008 **T**HE creation of the World, and Adam and Eve.
- 4007 The birth of Cain, the first who was born of a woman.
- 3017 Enoch, for his piety, is translated to heaven.
- 2352 The old world is destroyed by a deluge, which continued 377 days.
- 2247 The tower of Babel is built about this time by Noah's posterity, upon which God miraculously confounds their language, and thus disperses them into different nations.
- 2207 About this time, Noah is, with great probability, supposed to have parted from his rebellious offspring, and to have led a colony of some of the more tractable into the east, and there either he or one of his successors to have founded the ancient Chinese monarchy.
- 2234 The celestial observations are begun at Babylon, the city which first gave birth to learning and the sciences.

A

2183 Misraim,

- 2188 Misraim, the son of Ham, founds the kingdom of Egypt, which lasted 1663 years, down to the conquest of Cambyses, in 525 before Christ.
- 2059 Ninus, the son of Belus, founds the kingdom of Assyria, which lasted above 1000 years, and out of its ruins were formed the Assyrians of Babylon, those of Nineveh, and the kingdom of the Medes.
- 1985 The covenant of God made with Abram, when he leaves Haran to go into Canaan, which begins the 430 years of sojourning.
- 1961 The cities of Sodom and Gomorra are destroyed for their wickedness by fire from heaven.
- 1856 The kingdom of Argos, in Greece, begins under Inachus.
- 1822 Memnon, the Egyptian, invents the letters.
- 1715 Prometheus first struck fire from flints.
- 1635 Joseph dies in Egypt.
- 1574 Aaron born in Egypt, 1490, appointed by God first high-priest of the Israelites.
- 1571 Moses, brother to Aaron, born in Egypt, and adopted by Pharaoh's daughter, who educates him in all the learning of the Egyptians.
- 1556 Cecrops brings a colony of Saites from Egypt, into Attica, and begins the kingdom of Athens in Greece.
- 1555 Moses performs a number of miracles in Egypt, and departs from that kingdom, together with 600,000 Israelites, besides children, which completed the 430 years of sojourning: they miraculously pass through the Red Sea, and come to the desert of Sinai, where Moses receives from God, and delivers to the people, the Ten Commandments, and the other laws, and sets up the tabernacle, and in it the ark of the covenant.
- 1546 Scamander comes from Crete into Phrygia, and begins the kingdom of Troy.
- 1515 The Israelites after sojourning in the Wilderness forty years, are led under Joshua into the land of Canaan, where they fix themselves, after having subdued the natives; and the period of the sabbatical year commences.

The

- 1503 The Deluge of Deucalion.
 1496 The council of Amphictions established at Thermopylae.
 1493 Cadmus carried the Phenician letters into Greece, and built the Citadel of Thebes.
 1490 Sparta built by Lacedemon.
 1485 The first ship that appeared in Greece was brought from Egypt by Danans, who arrived at Rhodes, and brought with him his fifty daughters.
 1480 Troy built by Dardanus.
 1452 The Pentateuch, or five first books of Moses, are written in the land of Moab, where he died the year following, aged 110.
 1406 Iron is found in Greece, from the accidental burning of the woods.
 1344 The kingdom of Mycenæ begins.
 1326 The Isthmian games instituted at Corinth.
 1325 The Egyptian caricular year began July 29th.
 1307 The Olympic games instituted by Pelops.
 1300 The Lupercalia instituted.
 1294 The first colony came from Italy into Sicily.
 1264 The second colony came from Italy into Sicily.
 1252 The city of Tyre built.
 1243 A colony of Arcadians conducted by Evander into Italy.
 1233 Carthage founded by the Tyrians.
 1225 The Argonautic expedition.
 1204 The rape of Helen by Paris, which gave rise to the Trojan war, ending with the destruction of the city in 1184.
 1176 Salamis in Cyprus built by Teucer.
 1152 Ascanius builds Alba Longa.
 1130 The kingdom of Sicyon ended.
 1124 Thebes built by the Bœotians.
 1115 The mariner's compass known in China.
 1104 The expedition of the Heraclidæ into Peloponnesus; the migration of the Dorians thither; and the end of the kingdom of Mycenæ.
 1102 The kingdom of Sparta commenced.
 1070 The kingdom of Athens ended.

REMARKABLE

- 1051 David besieged and took Jerusalem.
 1044 Migration of the Ionian colonies.
 1008 The Temple is solemnly dedicated by Solomon.
 996 Solomon prepared a fleet on the Red Sea to send
 to Ophir.
 986 Samos and Utica in Africa built.
 979 The kingdom of Israel divided.
 974 Jerusalem taken and plundered by Shishak king of
 Egypt.
 911 The prophet Elijah flourished.
 894 Money first made of gold and silver at Argos.
 834 Olympic games restored by Iphitus and Ly-
 curgus.
 873 The art of sculpture in marble found out.
 869 Scales and measures invented by Phidias.
 864 The city of Carthage, in Africa, enlarged by
 queen Dido.
 821 Nineveh taken by Arbaces.
 814 The kingdom of Macedon begins.
 801 The city of Capua in Campania built.
 799 The kingdom of Lydia began.
 786 The ships called *Triremes*, invented by the Ce-
 rinthians.
 779 The race of kings in Corinth ended.
 776 The era of the Olympiads began.
 760 The Ephori established at Sparta.
 758 Syracuse built by Archias of Corinth.
 754 The government of Athens changed.
 753 Era of the building of Rome in Italy by Romu-
 lus, first king of the Romans.
 747 The era of Nabonassar commenced on the 26th of
 February, the first day of Thoth.
 746 The government of Corinth changed into a re-
 public.
 743 The first war between the Messenians and Spar-
 tans.
 724 Mycenæ reduced by the Spartans.
 723 A colony of the Messenians settled at Rhegium
 in Italy.
 720 Samaria taken after three years siege, and the
 kingdom

- Kingdom of Israel finished by Salmanazer king of Assyria, who carries the ten tribes into captivity.
- The first eclipse of the moon on record.
- 713 Gela in Sicily built.
- 703 Coreyra, now Corfu, founded by the Corinthians.
- 702 Ecbatan in Media built by Deioces.
- 685 The second Messenian war under Aristomenes.
- 670 Byzantium (now Constantinople) built by a colony of Athenians.
- 666 The city of Alba destroyed.
- 648 Cyrene in Africa founded.
- 634 Cyaxares besieges Nineveh, but is obliged to raise the siege by an incursion of the Scythians, who remained masters of Asia for 28 years.
- 624 Draco published his inhuman laws at Athens.
- 610 Pharaoh Necho attempted to make a canal from the Nile to the Red Sea, but was not able to accomplish it.
- 607 By order of the same monarch, some Phenicians sailed from the Red Sea, round Africa, and returned by the Mediterranean.
- 606 The first captivity of the Jews by Nebuchadnezzar. Nineveh destroyed by Cyaxares.
- 600 Thales, of Miletus, travels into Egypt, consults the priests of Memphis, acquires the knowledge of geometry, astronomy, and philosophy; returns to Greece, calculates eclipses, gives general notions of the universe, and maintains that an only Supreme Intelligence regulates all its motions.
Maps, globes, and the signs of the zodiac, invented by Anaximander, the scholar of Thales.
- 598 Jehoiakin, king of Judah, is carried away captive, by Nebuchadnezzar, to Babylon.
- 594 Solon made Archon at Athens.
- 591 The Pythian games instituted in Greece, and tragedy first acted.
- 588 The first irruption of the Gauls into Italy.
- 586 The city of Jerusalem taken, after a siege of 18 months.
- 582 The last captivity of the Jews by Nebuchadnezzar.

- 581 The Isthmian games restored.
 580 Money first coined at Rome.
 571 Tyre taken by Nebuchadnezzar after a siege of
 13 years.
 566 The first census at Rome, when the number of
 citizens was found to be 84,000.
 562 The first comedy at Athens acted upon a move-
 able scaffold.
 559 Cyrus the first king of Persia.
 538 The kingdom of Babylon finished; that city be-
 ing taken by Cyrus, who, in 536, gives an edict
 for the return of the Jews.
 534 The foundation of the temple laid by the Jews.
 526 Learning is greatly encouraged at Athens, and
 a public library first founded.
 520 The second edict to rebuild Jerusalem.
 515 The second temple at Jerusalem is finished under
 Darius.
 510 Hippias banished from Athens.
 509 Tarquin, the seventh and last king of the Ro-
 mans, is expelled, and Rome is governed by two
 consuls, and other republican magistrates, till the
 battle of Pharsalia, being a space of 461 years.
 508 The first alliance between the Romans and Car-
 thaginians.
 507 The second census at Rome, 130,000 citizens.
 504 Sardis taken and burnt by the Athenians, which
 gave occasion to the Persian invasion of Greece.
 498 The first dictator appointed at Rome.
 497 The Saturnalia instituted at Rome.
 The number of citizens 150,700.
 493 Tribunes created at Rome: or, in 488.
 490 The battle of Marathon, September 28th.
 486 Æschylus, the Greek poet, first gains the prize of
 tragedy.
 483 Questors created at Rome.
 481 Xerxes, king of Persia, begins his expedition
 against Greece.
 480 The defence of Thermopylæ by Leonidas, and
 the sea-fight at Salamis.

- 476 The number of Roman citizens reduced to
103,000.
- 469 The third Messenian war.
- 466 The number of Roman citizens increased to
124,214.
- 458 Ezra is sent from Babylon to Jerusalem, with the
captive Jews and the vessels of gold and silver, &c.
being seventy weeks of years, or 490 years before
the crucifixion of our Saviour.
- 456 The Ludi Seculares first celebrated at Rome.
- 454 The Romans send to Athens for Solon's laws.
- 451 The Decemvirs created at Rome, and the laws of
the twelve tables compiled and ratified.
- 449 The Decemvirs banished.
- 445 Military tribunes, with consular power, created at
Rome.
- 443 Censors created at Rome.
- 441 The battering ram invented by Artemones.
- 432 The Metonic cycle began July 15th.
- 431 The Peloponnesian war began, and lasted 27
years.
- 430 The history of the Old Testament finishes about
this time.
- A plague over the known world.
- Malachi, the last of the prophets.
- 405 The Athenians entirely defeated by Lysander,
which occasions the loss of the city, and ruin of
the Athenian power.
- 401 The retreat of the 10,000 Greeks under Xeno-
phon: the 30 tyrants expelled from Athens, and
democratic government restored.
- 400 Socrates, the founder of moral philosophy among
the Greeks, believes the immortality of the soul,
a state of rewards and punishments; for which,
and other sublime doctrines, he is put to death by
the Athenians, who soon after repent, and erect to
his memory a statue of brass.
- 399 The feast of Leptisernum instituted. Catapultæ
invented by Dionysius.
- 394 The Corinthian war begun.

REMARKABLE

- 390 Rome burnt by the Gauls.
- 387 The peace of Antalcidas between the Greeks and Persians.
- The number of Roman citizens amounted to 152,583.
- 384 Dionysius begins the Punic war.
- 379 The Bœotian war commences.
- 377 A general conspiracy of the Greek states against the Lacedemonians.
- 373 A great earthquake in Peloponnesus.
- 371 The Lacedemonians defeated by Epaminondas at Leuctra.
- 367 Praetors established in Rome: the Licinian law passed.
- 363 Epaminondas killed at the battle of Mantinea.
- 359 The obliquity of the ecliptic observed to be $23^{\circ} 49' 10''$.
- 358 The Social war began.
- 357 Dionysius expelled from Syracuse.
- A transit of the moon over Mars observed.
- 356 The sacred war begun in Greece.
- Birth of Alexander the Great.
- 343 Dionysius II. expelled from Syracuse.
- Commencement of the Syracusan era.
- 338 Philip of Macedon gains the battle of Chaeronea, and thus attains the sovereignty of Greece.
- 335 Thebes taken and razed by Alexander the Great.
- 334 The Persians defeated at Granicus, May 22d.
- 333 They are again defeated at Issus in Cilicia, Oct.
- 332 Alexander takes Tyre and marches to Jerusalem.
- 331 Alexandria built.
- Darius entirely defeated at Arbela.
- 330 Alexander takes Babylon, and the principal cities of the Persian empire.
- The Calippi period commences.
- 328 Alexander passes Mount Caucasus, and marches into India.
- 327 He defeats Porus, an Indian prince, and founds several cities.

E V E N T S.

9

- 326 The famous sedition of Corcyra.
- 324 His family exterminated, and his dominions parted by his officers.
- 323 Alexander the Great dies at Babylon.
- 315 Rhodes almost destroyed by an inundation.
- 311 The Appian way, aqueducts, &c. constructed at Rome.
- 308 The cities of Greece recovered their liberties for a short time.
- 307 Antioch, Seleucia, Laodicea, and other cities, founded by Seleucus.
- 301 Antigonus defeated and killed at Ipsus.
- 299 The first barbers came from Sicily to Rome.
- 294 The number of effective men in Rome amounts to 270,000.
- 293 The first sun-dial erected at Rome by Papirius Cursor.
- 285 Dionysius of Alexandria, began his astronomical era on Monday June 26, being the first who found the exact solar year to consist of 365 days 5 hours and 49 minutes.
The watch-tower of Pharos at Alexandria built.
Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, employs 72 interpreters to translate the Old Testament into the Greek language, which is called the *Septuagint*.
- 284 The foundations of the Achæan republic laid.
- 283 The college and library founded at Alexandria.
- 282 The Tarentine war begins.
- 280 Pyrrhus invades Italy.
- 269 A census at Rome: the number of citizens 278,222.
- 269 The first coining of silver at Rome.
- 265 The number of Roman citizens augmented to 292,124.
- 264 The first Punic war begins, and continues 23 years. The chronology of the Arundelian marbles composed.
- 262 A transit of Mercury over the Bull's horn; the planet being in 23° of 5, and the sun in 29° 30'.
- 260 Provincial Questors established at Rome.

The

The Romans first concern themselves in naval affairs, and defeat the Carthaginians at sea.

255 Regulus, the Roman Consul, defeated and taken prisoner by the Carthaginians under Xantippus.

252 A census at Rome: the number of citizens
297,897.

247 Another census: the number of citizens 251,212.

246 The records of China destroyed.

241 Conclusion of the first Punic war.

240 Comedies first acted at Rome.

237 Hamilcar, the Carthaginian, causes his son Hannibal, at nine years old, to swear eternal enmity to the Romans.

236 The Tartars expelled from China.

235 Rome at peace with other nations. The temple of Janus shut.

231 Corsica and Sardinia subdued by the Romans.

The first divorce at Rome.

230 The obliquity of the ecliptic observed by Eratosthenes to be $23^{\circ} 51' 20''$.

224 The Colossus at Rhodes overturned by an earthquake.

219 The art of surgery introduced at Rome.

218 Commencement of the second Punic war. Hannibal passes the Alps and invades Italy.

216 The Romans defeated at Cannæ, May 21st.

214 Syracuse besieged by Marcellus.

209 A census at Rome: the number of citizens
227,107.

208 Asdrubal invades Italy; but is defeated and killed.

206 Gold first coined at Rome.

202 Hannibal defeated by Scipio at Zama.

201 Conclusion of the second Punic war.

194 Sparta and Hither-Spain subdued by the Romans.

192 A census at Rome: the number of citizens
243,704.

191 Antiochus defeated by the Romans at Thermopylae.

190 The first Roman army enters Asia, and from the spoils

- spoils of Antiochus brings the Asiatic luxury first to Rome.
- 188 The Spartans obliged to renounce the institutions of Lycurgus.
- 179 A census at Rome: the number of citizens ^{273,244.}
- 173 The Jewish high-priesthood sold by Antiochus Epiphanes.
- 170 Paper invented in China.
The temple of Jerusalem plundered by Antiochus.
- 169 A census at Rome: the number of citizens ^{212,805.}
- 168 Macedon reduced to the form of a Roman province.
The first library erected at Rome.
- 165 The temple of Jerusalem purified by Judas Maccabeus.
- 164 A census at Rome: the number of citizens ^{327,032.}
- 162 Hipparchus began his astronomical observations at Rhodes.
- 161 Philosophers and Rhetoricians banished from Rome.
- 150 The third Punic war commenced.
- 146 Corinth destroyed.
Carthage, the rival to Rome, is rased to the ground by the Romans.
A remarkable comet appeared in Greece.
- 143 Hipparchus began his new cycle of the moon, consisting of 111,035 days.
- 141 The Numantine war commenced.
- 135 The history of the Apocrypha ends.
- 133 Numantia destroyed by Scipio.
- 124 A census at Rome: the number of citizens ^{390,736.}
- 105 The Cimbri and Teutones defeated the Romans.
- 102 The Teutones and Ambrones defeated by Marius.
- 88 Rome besieged by the chiefs of the Marian faction.
- 82 Sylla created perpetual dictator at Rome.
- 69 A census at Rome: the number of citizens ^{450,000.}

- 66 Catiline's conspiracy.
- 55 Julius Cæsar makes his first expedition into Britain.
Crassus defeated and killed by the Parthians.
- 51 Gaul reduced to a Roman province.
- 50 A census at Rome: the number of citizens
320,000.
- 48 The battle of Pharsalia between Cæsar and Pompey, in which the latter is defeated.
The Alexandrian library, consisting of 400,000 valuable books, burnt by accident.
- 45 The war of Africa, in which Cato kills himself.
The solar year introduced by Cæsar.
- 44 Cæsar, the greatest of the Roman conquerors, after having fought fifty pitched battles, and slain 1,192,000 men, is killed in the senate-house by conspirators.
- 42 The republicans defeated at Philippi.
- 31 The battle of Actium fought, in which Mark Anthony and Cleopatra are totally defeated by Octavius, nephew to Julius Cæsar.
- 30 Alexandria, in Egypt, is taken by Octavius, upon which Anthony and Cleopatra put themselves to death, and Egypt is reduced to a Roman province.
- 29 A census at Rome: the number of citizens
4,101,017.
- 27 Octavius, by a decree of the senate, obtains the title of Augustus Cæsar, and an absolute exemption from the laws, and is properly the first Roman emperor.
The pantheon at Rome built.
- 19 Rome at the height of its glory.
The temple of Jerusalem rebuilt by Herod.
Agrippa constructed the magnificent aqueducts at Rome.
- 8 A census at Rome: the number of citizens
4,233,000
- 5 The temple of Janus is shut by Augustus, as an emblem of universal peace, and
JESUS CHRIST is born on Monday, December 25.

AFTER CHRIST.

- 1 THE Vulgar Christian era commenced from January 1; the Saviour of the world being then five years of age.
- 8 Jesus Christ disputes with the doctors in the temple.
- 14 A census at Rome, 4,037,000 citizens.
- 16 Mathematicians and magicians expelled from Rome.
- 17 Twelve cities in Asia destroyed by an earthquake.
- 27 Pilate made governor of Judea.
- 29 Jesus baptized in Jordan by John.
- 33 He is crucified at Jerusalem.
- 35 St. Paul converted.
- 39 St. Matthew writes his Gospel.
Pontius Pilate kills himself.
- A conjunction of Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars.
- 40 The name of Christians first given at Antioch to the followers of Christ.
- 43 Claudius Cæsar's expedition into Britain.
- 44 St. Mark writes his Gospel.
- 50 London is founded by the Romans: 368, surrounded by ditto with a wall, some parts of which are still observable.
- 51 Caractacus, the British king, is carried in chains to Rome.
- 52 The council of the Apostles at Jerusalem.
- 55 St. Luke writes his Gospel.
- 56 Rotterdam built.
- 59 The emperor Nero puts his mother and brothers to death.
—Persecutes the Druids in Britain.
- 60 Christianity introduced into Britain.
- 61 Boadicia, the British queen, defeats the Romans, but is conquered soon after by Suetonius, governor of Britain.
- 62 St. Paul is sent in bonds to Rome—writes his epistles between 51 and 66.

- 63 The Acts of the Apostles written.
A great earthquake in Asia.
- 64 Rome set on fire and burned for six days; upon which began (under Nero) the first persecution against the Christians.
- 65 Many prodigies seen about Jerusalem.
- 66 St. Peter and St. Paul put to death.
- 70 While the factious Jews are destroying one another, with mutual fury, Titus, the Roman general, takes Jerusalem, which is rased to the ground, and the plough made to pass over it.
- 73 The philosophers banished from Rome by Vespasian.
- 79 The cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius.
- 80 The Capitol and Pantheon at Rome destroyed by fire.
- 83 The philosophers expelled Rome by Domitian.
- 85 Julius Agricola, governor of South-Britain, to protect the civilized Britons from the incursions of the Caledonians, builds a line of forts between the rivers Forth and Clyde; defeats the Caledonians under Galgacus on the Grampian hills; and first sails round Britain, which he discovers to be an island.
- 86 The Capitoline games instituted by Domitian.
- 88 The secular games celebrated at Rome.
- 93 The empire of the Huns in Tartary destroyed by the Chinese.
The Evangelist John banished to Patmos.
- 94 The second persecution of the Christians under Domitian.
- 96 St. John the Evangelist wrote his Revelation—his Gospel in 97.
- 103 Dacia reduced to a Roman province.
- 105 A great earthquake in Asia and Greece.
- 107 The third persecution of the Christians under Trajan.
- 114 Armenia reduced to a Roman province.
A great earthquake in China.
- 115 Assyria subdued by Trajan.

A most terrible earthquake, attended with dreadful storms of thunder and lightning, destroys the greatest part of Antioch.

Christians, 11,000, picked out of the army by order of Trajan the emperor, and banished.

117 Trajan is succeeded by Adrian, who rebuilt the walls of Rome.

The learned men in Trajan's time, were Plutarch his master, Pliny the younger, Suetonius, Florus, Aulus Gellius, Lucius Epictetus, and Galen the physician, came to Rome, and Scribonius Largus the physician, lived, Cerinthus the noted heretic, Quintus Curtius the historian, and Tacitus Cornelius, the historian.

119 Plutarch, the author of the lives, was a native of Cheronea; he came to Rome in the time of Vespasian and Titus, and returned to his own country about the death of Trajan, where two years after, he dies in an advanced age, leaving his works to immortalize his memory to the longest time; he died aged 69.

An insurrection of the Jews, who murder 200,000 Greeks and Romans.

A violent earthquake at Antioch.

120 Nicomedia and other cities swallowed up by an earthquake.

121 The Caledonians reconquer from the Romans all the southern parts of Scotland; upon which the emperor Adrian builds a wall between Newcastle and Carlisle; but this also proving ineffectual, Pollius Urbicus, the Roman general, about the year 134, repairs Agricola's forts, which he joins by a wall four yards thick.

130 Jerusalem rebuilt by Adrian.

132 The second Jewish war commenced.

135 The second Jewish war ends, when they were all banished Judea.

139 Justin writes his first apology for the christians.

140 Dublin built.

141 A number of heresies appear about this time.

- 146 The worship of Sérapis introduced at Rome.
- 152 The emperor Antonius Pius stops the persecutions against the christians.
- An inundation of the Tyber, and an earthquake at Rhodes.
- 163 The fourth persecution of the christians, under Marcus Aurelius Antonius.
- 166 The Romans send ambassadors to China.
- 168 A plague over the known world.
- 188 The Capitol at Rome destroyed by lightning.
- 191 A great part of Rome destroyed by fire.
- 203 The fifth persecution of the christians under Severus.
- 205 An earthquake in Wales.
- 209 Severus's wall in Britain built.
- 218 Two comets appeared at Rome: the course of the most remarkable from east to west.
- 222 About this time the Roman empire begins to decline: the Barbarians begin their irruptions, and the Goths have annual tribute not to molest the empire.
- 225 Mathematicians allowed to teach publicly at Rome.
- 236 The sixth persecution of the christians, under Maximin.
- 241 The Franks first mentioned in history.
- 250 The seventh persecution, under Decius.
- 252 A dreadful pestilence broke out in Ethiopia, and spread over the world.
- The eighth persecution, under Gallus.
- 253 Europe ravaged by the Scythians and Goths.
- 258 The ninth persecution, under Valerian.
- 260 Valerian is taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, and slain alive.
- The Scythians ravaged the Roman empire.
- The temple of Diana at Ephesus, burnt.
- 261 A great plague throughout the Roman empire.
- 262 Earthquakes in Europe, Asia and Africa, and three days of darkness.
- 274 Silk first brought from India; the manufactory of it introduced into Europe by some monks, 551; first worn by the clergy in England, 1534.

- 276 Wines first made in Britain.
- 277 The Franks settled in Gaul.
- 284 The Dioclesian era commenced August 29th, or September 17th.
- 287 Carausius proclaimed emperor of Britain.
- 289 A great comet visible in Mesopotamia for 29 days.
- 291 Two emperors and two Cæsars march to defend the four quarters of the empire.
- 297 Alexandria destroyed by Dioclesian.
- 303 The tenth persecution, under Dioclesian.
- 306 Constantine the Great begins his reign.
- 308 Cardinals first began.
- 312 Pestilence all over the east.
- 313 The tenth persecution ends by an edict of Constantine, who favours the christians, and gives full liberty to their religion.
- 314 Three bishops, or fathers, are sent from Britain to assist at the council of Arles.
- 315 Crucifixion abolished.
- 321 Observation of Sunday enjoined.
- 325 First general council at Nîce, where 318 fathers attended, against Arius the founder of Arianism, where was composed the famous Nicene Creed, which we attribute to them.
- 328 Constantine removes the seat of empire from Rome to Byzantium, which is thereafter called Constantinople.
- 330 A dreadful persecution of the christians in Persia, which lasts 40 years.
- 332 Constantine causes all the heathen temples to be destroyed.
- 334 300,000 Sarmatians revolted from their masters.
- 336 Arius, the founder of the Arian heresy, dieth. Drepana, Brit called Helenople.
- 337 Constantine dieth, and leaveth the empire among his three sons, viz. Constantine, Conslans, and Constantius.
- 340 Constantine, falling out with Constan~~s~~ about the limits of his empire, is slain.

Hereby Constans remains the master of the west,
and Constantius of the east.

- 341 The gospel propagated in Ethiopia by Foumentius.
Gaul invaded by the Franks.
- 344 Neocæsarea ruined by an earthquake.
- 350 Constans is killed by the tyrant Magnentius, who takes possession of the western empire.
- 351 Heathens first called Pagans.
- 353 Magnentius having been defeated by Constantius, and driven out of Italy, kills himself, and Constantius remains master of the whole empire.
- 358 An hundred and fifty cities in Asia and Greece turned by an earthquake.
Romachus, three years king of Scotland, had his head cut off, and put upon a pole.
- 360 First monastery founded near Poictiers in France, by Martin.
- 361 Constantius is succeeded by Julian the apostate, reigned two years, who restablishes the pagan worship.
- 363 The Roman emperor Julian, surnamed the apostate, endeavours in vain to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem.
- 364 The Roman empire is divided into the eastern (Constantinople the capital) and western (of which Rome continued to be the capital) each being now under the government of different emperors.
- 373 Bible translated into the Gothic language.
- 390 A fiery column seen in the air for 30 days.
- 395 Theodosius, called the Great, dies, and the empire is divided between his two sons, Arcadius and Honorius, the former ruling in the east, and the latter in the west.
- 398 The learned men of this century were, Jamblicus, Themistius, the philosophers, Eusebius the church historian, Oribasius the physician, Juvenus, Sedilius, priests and poets, Septinius Afer, Terentianus Maurus, Ausonius, Rufus and Fortunatus the poets, Macedonius, Photinus and Priscilian, the heretics.
- Dathy, or Dahi Mækfiehra, grandson of Moighneodhin,

- odhin, king of Ireland, the 119th king of Ireland of the Milesian race; after having harassed the Britons, invades Gaul.
- 400 Bells invented by Bishop Paulinus, of Campagnia.
- 401 Europe over-run by the Goths, under Alaric.
- 404 Another irruption of the Goths.
The kingdom of Calidonia or Scotland, revives under Fergus.
- 406 Third irruption of the Goths.
The Vandals, Alans, and Suevi, spread into France and Spain, by a concession of Honorius, emperor of the west.
- 408 Christian religion propagated in Persia.
- 409 Rome taken and plundered by the Goths, Aug. 24.
- 412 The Vandals begin their kingdom in Spain.
- 413 The kingdom of Burgundy begun in Alsace.
- 419 Many cities in Palestine destroyed by an earthquake.
- 420 The kingdom of France begins upon the Lower Rhine, under Pharamond.
- 421 The Salique law promulgated.
- 426 The Romans, reduced to extremities at home, withdraw their troops from Britain, and never return; advising the Britons to arm in their own defence, and trust to their own valour.
- 432 Gospel preached in Ireland by St. Patrick.
- 444 All Europe ravaged by the Huns.
- 446 The Britons now left to themselves, are greatly harassed by the Scots and Piets, upon which they once more make their complaint to the Romans, (which they entitle, *The groans of the Britons*) but receive no assistance from that quarter.
- 447 Attila (surnamed the Scourge of God) with his Huns, ravage the Roman empire.
- 449 Vortigern, king of the Britons, invites the Saxons into Britain, against the Scots and Piets.
- 452 The city of Venice founded.
- 455 The Saxons having repulsed the Scots and Piets, invite over more of their countrymen, and begin to establish themselves in Kent, under Hengist.
- 458 Leo fits out a great fleet, consisting of 1113 ships.

- 476 The western empire is finished, 523 years after the battle of Pharsalia; upon the ruins of which several new states arise in Italy, and other parts, consisting of Goths, Vandals, Huns, and other barbarians, under whom literature is extinguished, and the works of the learned are destroyed.
- 480 A great earthquake at Constantinople, which lasted 40 days.
- 493 St. Patrick died the 17th of March, in the abbey of Saul, built by himself, and was buried there, being about a quarter of a mile from Down, aged 120 years.
Italy reduced by Theodoric, king of the Goths.
- 496 Clovis, king of France, baptized; and christianity begins in that kingdom.
- 500 St. Bridget's Church at Kildare built.
The learned men of this century were, Nonnus and Avitus the poets, Sozomon the historian, and Socrates, the church historian.
The famous men the fifth century in Ireland were, St. Albe, Dubrach, Fiach, Benigne, Sellius, Feredeline, St. Catald, Kieran, &c.
- 508 Prince Arthur begins his reign over the Britons.
- 510 Paris made the capital of the French dominions
- 515 Constantinople besieged by Vitalianus, whose fleet is burnt by a speculum of brafs made by Proclus.
- 516 The computing of time by the christian era, is introduced by Dionysius the monk.
- 517 Five years drought and famine in Palestine.
- 519 A bearded comet appears.
- 534 Belisarius, one of Justinian's generals, takes Carthage, and destroys the kingdom of the Vandals in Africa.
- 536 The manufacture of silk introduced at Constantinople by two Indian monks.
- 540 Belisarius takes Rome, and brings Vitige king of Italy, prisoner to Constantinople.
Antioch destroyed by the Persians.
- 541 Basilius the last consul elected at Rome.
- 542 Antioch rebuilt.
- 543 An earthquake all over the world.

- The kingdom of Poland founded.
- 553 The empire of the Goths in Italy destroyed by Narses.
- 557 A terrible plague all over Europe, Asia, and Africa, which continues near fifty years.
- 565 Belisarius died.
- 568 The Lombards founded a kingdom in Italy.
- 569 The Tower of London built.
- The Turks first mentioned in history.
- 575 The first monarchy founded in Bavaria.
- 580 Antioch destroyed by an earthquake.
- 581 Latin ceased to be spoken about this time in Italy.
- 584 The origin of fiefs in France.
- 588 The city of Paris destroyed by fire.
- 589 Rome overflowed by the Tyber.
- 593 The Gascons established themselves in the country called by their name.
- 596 John, of Constantinople, assumes the title of universal bishop.
- 597 Augustine the monk, comes into England with forty monks.
- 600 Eminent persons who flourished in the sixth century in Ireland, were St. Cellum Cille, St. Finian, St. Tarlah, St. Brendan, St. Congal, St. Kenny, St. Colman, St. Bridget, St. Ita, with several others.
- 604 St. Paul's church in London founded.
- 605 The use of bells introduced into churches.
- 605 Here begins the power of the popes, by the concessions of Phocas, emperor of the East.
- Ethelbert, king of Kent, being by Augustine converted to the christian faith, was the instrument of converting Sebert, king of the East-Saxons, whom he assisted in the building of St. Paul's church in London, where had stood the temple of Diana; as also the church of St. Peter's, at Westminster, then called Thorney, where the temple of Apollo stood; and himself built the cathedral church at Rochester, dedicating it to St. Andrew.
- 622 Mahomet, the false prophet, flies from Mecca to Medina, in Arabia, in the 44th year of his age, and 10th of his ministry, when he laid the foundation of

of the Saracen empire, and from whom the Mahometan princes to this day claim their descent: his followers compute their time from this era, which in Arabic is called *hégira*, i. e. "the Flight."

- 628 An academy founded at Canterbury.
- 630 The cathedral of Cork founded by St. Finbarr.
- 637 Jerusalem is taken by the Saracens or followers of Mahomet.
- 639 The episcopal church of Killaloe was founded about this time, by the contribution of different kings.
- 641 Alexandria in Egypt is taken by the Saracens, and the grand library there burnt by the order of Omar their caliph or prince.
- 643 The temple of Jerusalem converted into a Mahometan mosque.
- 653 The Saracens now extend their conquests on every side, and retaliate the barbarities of the Goths and Vandals, upon their posterity.
They take Rhodes, and destroy the famous Colossus. England invaded by the Danes.
- 660 Organs first used in churches.
- 663 Glass invented by a bishop, and brought into England by a Benedictine monk.
- 669 Sicily invaded, and Syracuse destroyed by the Saracens.
- 685 The Britons, after a brave struggle of near 150 years, are totally expelled by the Saxons, and drove into Wales and Cornwall.
- 698 The Saracens take Carthage, and expel the Romans from Africa.
- 700 Cracow built, and the first prince of Poland elected.
- 704 The first province given to the Pope.
- 713 The Saracens conquer Spain.
- 714 France governed by Charles Martel.
- 718 The kingdom of the Asturias in Spain founded by Pelagio.
- 719 Christianity promulgated in Germany.
- 725 Charles Martel, natural son of Pepin, king of France, defeats and routs 370,000 Saracens near Tours, the greatest part of their numerous army, together

ther with their general Abderomus, being killed on the spot.

- 726 The controversy about images begins, and occasions many insurrections in the eastern empire.
- 727 Tax of Peter's pence begun by Ina, king of Westsex.
- 735 Institution of the office of pope's nuncio.
- 746 Three years pestilence in Europe and Asia.
- 748 Computing of years from the birth of Christ, began to be used in history.
- 749 The race of Abbas become caliphs of the Saracens, and encourage learning.
The empire of the Saracens divided into three.
- 752 The exarchate of Ravenna abolished by Astolphus, king of the Lombards.
- 755 Commencement of the pope's temporal dominion.
- 762 The city of Bagdad upon the Tigris, is made the capital for the caliphs of the house of Abbas.
- Burials, which formerly used to be in the highways, permitted in towns.
- 792 An academy founded in Paris.
- 794 The Huns extirpated by Charlemagne.
- 797 Seventeen days of unusual darkness.
- 800 Charlemagne, king of France, begins the empire of Germany, afterwards called the Western empire; gives the present names to the winds and months; endeavours to restore learning in Europe, but mankind are not yet disposed for it, being solely engrossed in military enterprizes.
- 801 A great earthquake in France, Germany and Italy.
- 807 Jan. 31. Jupiter eclipsed by the moon. March 17. A large spot seen on the sun for eight days.
- 808 The first descent of the Normans on France.
- 820 St. Mary's Abbey at Trim built.
- 826 Harold, king of Denmark, dethroned by his subjects, for being a christian.
- 832 Painters banished out of the eastern empire.
- 836 The Flemings trade to Scotland for fish.
- 838 The Danes in 60 ships arrive and take Dublin.
- 840 The Scots and Picts have a decisive battle, in which the former prevail, and both kingdoms are united by

by Kenneth, which begins the second period of the Scottish history.

- 841 The sons of Louis le Debonnaire, falling out about the partition of their father's dominions, a bloody battle is fought near Fontenay in Burgundy, wherein the loss on both sides amounted to 100,000 men.
- 842 Germany separated from the empire of the Franks.
- 852 Armagh destroyed by the Danes on Easter-day.
- 853 London burnt by the Danes.
- 856 An earthquake over the greatest part of the known world.
- 861 Ruric the first prince of Russia began to reign.
- 864 The Danes begin their ravages in England.
- 867 Christianity propagated in Bulgaria.
- 868 Egypt becomes independent on the caliphs of Bagdad.
- 872 Bells and clocks first used in Constantinople.
University college in Oxford, as some say, was founded by king Alfred, some say he restored it only, Laterly Dr. Ratcliff gave 5000l. to build a new front 40,000l. to erect a library, and 95cl. a year for public uses. It has a master, twelve fellows, ten scholars and two exhibitioners: the vice-chancellor and protectors, are the visitors.
- 873 France distressed by locusts and pestilence.
- 874 Iceland peopled by the Norwegians,
Scotland invaded by the Danes.
- 875 A bearded comet appears in France.
- 878 Alfred the Great, after subduing the Danish invaders (against whom he fought 56 battles by sea and land) composes his body of laws; divides England into counties, hundreds, tythings; in 890 erects county-courts, having founded the university of Oxford in 886.
- 882 Cormack McCullen, king of Munster, and Archbishop of Cashel.
- 888 A great battle between Maolscachluin I. king of Ireland, and the Danes.
- 891 The first land-tax in England.

- 895 The monastery of Cluny founded.
 902 The Danes, with a vast fleet, were overthrown by the people of Dublin, with a great slaughter.
 905 A very remarkable comet appeared in China.
 Rome taken by the Normans.
 911 The obliquity of the ecliptic observed by Thebit to be $23^{\circ} 33' 30''$
 912 The Normans establish themselves in Normandy.
 913 The Danes become masters of England.
 915 Cambridge university founded.
 923 Fiefs established in France.
 925 Sigefroi elected first marquis of Brandenburg.
 928 Marquinate of Misnia established.
 937 Saracen empire divided by usurpation into seven kingdoms.
 941 Arithmetic brought into Egypt.
 961 Candia recovered from the Saracens.
 967 Antioch recovered from the Saracens.
 969 The race of Abbas extinguished from Europe.
 975 Pope Boniface VII. is deposed and banished for his crimes.
 977 Greece, Macedon, and Thrace, ravaged by the Bulgarians for ten years.
 The Bohemians subdued by Otho.
 979 Coronation oath first used in England.
 Juries first instituted in ditto.
 985 The Danes under Sueno, invaded England and Scotland.
 987 The Carlovingian race in France ended.
 991 The figures in arithmetic are brought into Europe by the Saracens from Arabia; letters of the alphabet were hitherto used.
 993 A great eruption of Mount Vesuvius.
 995 England invaded by the Danes and Norwegians.
 996 Otho III. makes the empire of Germany elective.
 999 Boleslaus, the first king of Poland.
 The obliquity of the ecliptic observed by Aboul Wali and Abu Hamid to be $23^{\circ} 35'$.
 1000 Paper made of cotton rags was in use; that of linen

nen rags in 1170; the manufactory introduced into England at Deptford, 1588.

The famous men of Ireland who flourished in the 9th and 10th century, were Albin, Clement, Claude, Donough, Andrew, Patrick (inventor of St. Patrick's purgatory) Johannes Scotus, Suibny, Probus, Cele, &c.

1002 Henry the emperor assumed the title of king of the Romans.

1005 All the old churches are rebuilt about this time in a new manner of architecture.

1006 A plague in Europe for three years.

1007 A great irruption of Vesuvius.

1014 Sueno the Dane becomes master of England.

Sept. 28. Almost all Flanders laid under water by a storm.

On Good-Friday, 23d April, the famous battle of Clontarf was fought, wherein the Danes were completely defeated, with the loss of 11,000 men, and driven out of Ireland; but the Irish king, Brian Boro, was killed, aged 88.

1015 Children forbidden by law to be sold by their parents in England.

1017 Rain of the colour of blood for three days in Aquitain.

1022 A new species of music invented by Aretin.

1023 Elgina, wife of Canute the Dane being barren, sham'm'd a lying-in, and so palm'd Sweyn a shoe-maker's son on her credulous husband; this sham was king of Norway. She also put another bite upon her tame husband, Harold the son of a priest, who became king of England.

1026 Maoisackluin II. king of Ireland, submits himself and kingdom with 12000 horse to Bryan Boiroimhe, king of Munster, who gives Maoisackluin another year.

1027 Bryan Boiroinilhiuin, son of Kennedy, of the line of Heber Fionn, 12 years elected king of Ireland. This great monarch repaired the monasteries and churches the Danes had destroyed; having settled religion

religion upon its ancient footing, he built public schools and libraries, and erected new academies.

William the first born king of England.

Olaus, king of Norway, an easy good tempered prince, attempting to recover his kingdom, which Carnute the Dane wrested from him, was barbarously murdered by his own subjects.

1035 Togrul-Beg, or Tangrolipix, the Turkish sultan, establishes himself in Korasan.

The kingdoms of Castile and Arragon began.

1038 Christ Church built by Sitricus son of Anlaerus, king of the Danes, of the city of Dublin, for secular canons.

The revenues of Bryen Boiroimhe, monarch of Ireland, were as follow: Connaught paid 800 beeves, 800 fat hogs; Tyrconnel paid 500 of each; Tir-owen paid 60 cf. each; and 90 tons of Iron; Rathargians of Ulster paid 500 beeves; Leinster paid 500 fat hogs; Orgiels paid 500 beeves; Leinster paid beside 300 beeves and 300 tons of Iron; Dublin Danes 150 hogsheads of wine; Offory 60 beeves, 60 fat hogs, 60 tons of iron; Limerick Danes, one ton of Claret daily. That great and valiant prince was basely murdered by some runaway cowardly Danes, on Good-Friday.

Bryen Boiroimhe soon after died of his wounds.

In the battle of Clentarf fell his son Murchard, and many of the nobility: the Danes lost 11,000 men.

After the battle, Sitricus with the reliques of the Danes, retired to Dublin.

1039 Maolseachlainn II. restored to the throne of Ireland. Waterford plundered and burnt by Dermot, king of Leinster.

1040 The Danes, after several engagements with various success, are about this time driven out of Scotland, and never again return in a hostile manner.

Smyrna destroyed by an earthquake.

1041 First sermon at a coronation.

The Saxon line restored under Edward the confessor.

- 1043 The Turks become formidable, and take possession of Persia.
- 1049 The Russians come from Scythia, and land in Thrace.
- 1049 The cathedral of Kilkenny supposed to have been built about this time by St. Canice.
- 1050 Broad seal of England first used.
- 1054 Leo IX. the first pope that kept up an army.
- 1055 The Turks take Bagdad, and overturn the empire of the Saracens.
- 1057 Malcolm III. king of Scotland, kills the tyrant Macbeth at Dunfinnan, and marries the princess Margaret, sister to Edgar Atheling.
- Coventry, Warwick, by Leofric earl of Chester, and his lady Godiva, hence came peeping Tom.
- 1060 French language and customs first introduced into England.
- 1061 Surnames appointed to be taken in Scotland by a parliament held in Forfar.
- 1065 Jerusalem taken by the Turks from the Saracens.
- 1066 The conquest of England by William (furnamed the bastard) duke of Normandy, in the battle of Hastings where Harold is slain.
- Bows and arrows introduced into England.
- 1068 Curfew bell established by William the Conqueror; abolished in 1100.
- 1070 Feudal law introduced into England.
- 1074 Beheading of noblemen first introduced into England.
- 1075 Henry IV. emperor of Germany, and the pope, quarrel about the nomination of the German bishops. Henry, in penance, walks barefooted to the pope towards the end of January.
- 1076 Justices of the peace first appointed in England.
- An earthquake in England.
- Asia Minor, having been two years under the power of Soliman, is from this time called Turkey.
- 1080 Doomsday-book began to be compiled by order of William, from a survey of all the estates in England, and finished in 1086.
- Tower of London built by ditto, to curb his English subjects;

subjects ; numbers of whom fly to Scotland, where they introduce the Saxon or English language, are protected by Malcolm, and have lands given them.

- 1084 Dublin, erected into a bishopric ; whose first bishop was one Patrick, an Easterling, and chosen by the city, who sent him to England, to be consecrated by Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury ; and in 1152 had the archiepiscopal dignity added to it, as well as to Armagh, Cashel and Tuam, by Pope Eugene the third.
- 1086 The order of Carthusians established by Bruno.
- 1089 An university at Armagh, of considerable splendor, erected by St. Patrick.
- 1090 Dynasty of Bathineens or Assassins, begins in Irak, and continues for 117 years.
- 1091 The Saracens in Spain, being hard pressed by the Spaniards, called to their assistance Joseph king of Morocco ; by which the Moors get possession of all the Saracen dominions in Spain.
- 500 houses in London were blown down by a tempest.
- 1096 First crusade to the Holy Land is begun under several christian princes, to drive the infidels from Jerusalem.
- Duelling, the first public one ; with small swords, introduced in 1588.
- The cathedral of Waterford built by the Ostmen, and Malchus its first bishop.
- 1098 Order of St. Benedict instituted.
- 1099 Jerusalem taken by the crusaders ; Godfrey elected king of it ; and the order of knights of St. John instituted.
- Westminster Hall, built by William Rufus ; that edifice, as it now stands, was timbered and roofed with Irish oak, given to the king of England by Turlough M'Feig, king of Leahmoa, and most part of Ireland.
- 1100 Coats of arms first introduced into England. Same year Henry I. granted the privilege of making wills.

1101. Venice reduced to ashes.
- 1107 The first king's speech, delivered by Henry I.
- 1110 Edgar Atheling, the last of the Saxon princes, dies in England, where he had been permitted to reside as a subject.
- Learning revived at Cambridge.
- Writing on paper made of cotton, common about this time.
- 1117 St. Giles's, an hospital for 14 leprous persons, built by the wife of Henry I. in which was a chapel, that presented each dying criminal with a bowl of ale on his journey to Tyburn.
- 1118 Order of the Knights Templars instituted, to defend the Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and to protect christian strangers.
- 1119 Bohemia erected into a kingdom.
- 1130 St. Mary's church built on the island of Devenish, near Silverhill, in the county of Fermanagh.
- Navigable rivers, and canals to join rivers, first made in England by Henry I.
- 1132 The kingdom of Portugal began.
- 1137 The pandect of Justinian found in the ruins of Amalphi.
- The city of York, with its cathedral and thirty-nine churches, destroyed by fire the 3d. of June.
- 1140 Canon law first introduced into England.
- 1141 Factions of the Guelphs and Gibellines prevailed about this time.
- 1143 The Kuran translated into Latin.
- 1144 Peripatetic philosophy introduced into Germany.
- 1151 Four archbishops constituted, viz. Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam; and 23 other bishops.
- Canon law collected by Gratian, a monk of Bologna.
- 1154 Christianity introduced into Finland.
- 1156 The city of Moscow in Russia founded.
- 1160 Order of the Carmelites instituted.
- 1162 Waterford in Ireland built.
- 1163 London Bridge, consisting of 19 small arches, first built of stone.

1164 The

1164 The cathedral of Derry was built by Flathbert O'Brolcan, its first bishop; in this he was assisted by Maurice M'Loghan, king of Ireland.

Tenconic order of religious knights begins in Germany.

1170 The English first land in Ireland. In 1168 Roderic O'Connor, put Dermot, king of Leinster, to flight, for committing a rape on the wife of Teighernan O'Rourke, king of Breifne: Dermot expelled his kingdom, fled to England to solicit assistance from Henry II. who being engaged in a war with France, referred him to Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, then at Bristol, who, on a promise of the king's daughter, Eva, in marriage, raised men, and came over with him, and soon recovered his territories; bringing Maurice and William Fitz-Gerald with him, as cotemporaries.

The city of Cork built.

1171 Henry M. grants to Strongbow the whole province of Leinster.

Dublin is besieged and taken by Raymond le Gros; Waterford also surrenders to him and William Fitz Gerald.

Dynasty of Fatemites ended in Egypt; the sovereigns of this country henceforth called Sultans.

1172 Henry II. lands in Ireland with 400 knights, and 5000 men at arms, on the 18th of October, at Waterford, and is crowned king of Ireland; the clergy also, confirmed the kingdom to him, and when he had settled his affairs in Ireland, he returned to his own dominions, leaving Hugh de Lacy with 20 knights, in Meath, and the soldiers in proper garrisons, for the defence of the country, and bestowed upon the said Hugh, the county of Meath, and confirmed it by his royal grant to his posterity. To Robert Fitz-Stephen, and Maurice Fitz-Gerald (younger brother to said William Fitz-Gerald) he gave the command of the city of Dublin, allowing them 20 knights for guard; and to William Aldermel, Philip. de Hastings, and

Robert

Robert de Brus, attended by 20 knights, he left the government of Wexford.—Thus ended the monarchy of the Milesians, or ancient Irish, which commenced about 2,500 years before, in the persons of Heber and Heremon, two of the sons of Milesius, king of Spain.—From this time, Ireland became subject to the English government.—This year, Hugh de Lacy, Robert Fitz-Stephen, Maurice Fitz-Gerald, and Robert de Brus, were appointed the first governors of Ireland, which at this time was divided into counties, when the office of Sheriff was first appointed.

Henry II. built a pavilion of platted twigs, near St. Andrew's church, city of Dublin, where he entertained several Irish princes.

1173 He by a grant of divers privileges, encouraged a colony from Bristol to settle in Dublin.

The first charter granted to Dublin.

Hugh de Lacy, an English governor of Meath, was such an oppressor of the poor, that Stanhurst says, a young man flew him to rid his country of a monster.

A conspiracy in England formed against Henry, on account of fair Rosamond, a concubine of his.

1174 Richard earl Strongbow erected the order of knights templars, at Kilmainham, near Dublin.

Richard earl Strongbow died of a mortification in his foot, and was buried in Christ church, Dublin.

Henry II. creates his younger son John, 12 years old, king or lord of Ireland, who grants charters to Dublin and other towns.

1176 England is divided by Henry into six circuits, and justice is dispensed by itinerant judges.

1177 In England a fat ox fold for twelve-pence, sheep four-pence, provender for twenty horses four-pence, bread for a hundred men, twelve-pence.

Almerick de St. Laurence, and his son Nicholas, were wounded in an engagement with the Ulster Irish in the county of Down, under the command of John Courcy, when 15,000 were killed: he

was ancestor to the barons of Howth, and to him King John, then earl of Moreton, granted the lands of Howth.

- 1179 At Oxon-hall, near Darlington, the earth suddenly rose to an eminence resembling a mountain ; remained so several hours ; then sunk in as suddenly with a horrible noise, leaving a deep chasm, which continues to this day.
- 1180 The university of Padua founded.
- 1180 Glass windows began to be used in private houses in England.
- 1181 The laws of England are digested about this time by Glanville.
- 1182 Pope Alexander III. compelled the kings of England and France to hold the stirrups of his saddle when he mounted his horse.
- 1183 7000 Albigenses massacred by the inhabitants of Berry.
- 1184 The office of justices in eyre, instituted by Henry II. the last instance of their holding a court in any of the forests is believed to be in the reign of Charles the second.
- 1185 John de Courcy, earl of Ulster, lord lieutenant of Ireland.
- 1186 Stephen Riddle, the first lord chancellor appointed in Dublin.
- 1187 Jerusalem taken by Saladin.
- 1189 Sheriff's first appointed in London.
- 1190 Patrick's church built, and Christ church ;—Dublin rebuilt.
- 1191 Pope Celestine III. kicked the emperor Henry IV's crown off his head while kneeling, to shew his prerogative of making and unmaking kings.
- 1192 The battle of Ascalon, in Judea, in which Richard king of England, defeats Saladin's army, consisting of 300,000 combatants.
- 1193 Richard I. king of England, taken prisoner in Germany, and ransomed for 100,000 marks.
- 1194 Sword of state carried at an English king's coronation by a king of Scotland.

Dieu et mon Droit! first used as a motto by Richard, as a victory over the French.

1195 Denmark and Norway laid waste by a dreadful tempest.

1198 Institution of the order of the Holy Trinity.

This year dies Roderic O'Connor, sometime king of Ireland, and in whom ended the Irish monarchy, and settled in the person of Henry II. king of England.

1200 Chinnies were not known in England.

Surnames now began to be used; first among the nobility.

University of Salamanca in Spain, founded.

First dispensations granted by the pope.

The abbey of St. Peter and Paul in the county of Clare, built.

King John sold for 4000 marks, to William de Braufa, all the lands of Philip de Worcester, and all the lands of Theobald Walter in Ireland.

1202 Assize of bread first appointed.

1203 The privilege of the De Courcy's (earls of Ulster) standing covered before the kings of England, granted this year by king John, in the second year of whose reign John de Courcy, earl of Ulster, was supplanted, and lost the king's favour; Hugh de. Lacy, the younger, earl of Meath, who was formerly joined with him in the government of Ireland, alledging he had spoken several disrespectful words, highly reflecting on the king about the murder of his nephew Arthur, duke of Brittany, in France (whose right to the crown was before that of king John) at which the king being sorely displeased, ordered the said Lacy, who was then governor of Ireland, to seize the earl of Ulster, and send him prisoner to England. Lacy, who was the earl's grand enemy, gladly obeyed the command, and several times attempted to take him by force, but finding that would not do, he at last hired some of the earl's own servants to betray their master into his hands, which took effect

1203 effect on Good-Friday, 1203; for on that day, the earl (according to the devotion of the times) was walking unarmed and barefoot, round the church-yard of Downpatrick, for penance; Lacy and his party came upon him unawares, and he having nothing to defend himself but the pole of a wooden cross which stood in the church-yard, was overpowered and forced to yield, after he had killed thirteen of Lacy's men. This great earl, after being thus betrayed, was sent prisoner to London, and after he had been confined some time in the tower, a dispute arose between king John, of England, and Philip, August king of France, about the title to the Dutchy of Normandy, which, to hinder the greater effusion of human blood, was referred to two champions to decide: the French champion was ready, but none of king John's subjects would answer the challenge; upon which the king was informed, that John de Courcy late earl of Ulster, who was then a prisoner in the tower of London, was the only man in his dominions who could do it, if he would undertake it; the king being thus informed, sent twice to the earl for that purpose, but he refused it each time, saying, *not for him, for I esteem him unworthy the adventure of my blood, by reason of the ungrateful returns he made for my services and loyalty to the crown, in imprisoning me unheard, at the suit of my rival and enemy, Hugh de Lacy*: but the king sending the third time, to know if he would fight for the honour of his country, he made this answer, *that for the crown and dignity of the realm, in which many an honest man liveth, against his will (meaning the king) I shall be contented to hazard my life*. The day of combat being appointed (in Normandy) the earl's own sword was sent for out of Ireland; but when the day came, and every thing was ready for the fight, and the champions were entered the lists, in the presence of the kings of England, France, and Scotland; the French champion not liking

1203 liking the strong proportion of the earl's body, nor the terrible weapon he bore in his hand, when the trumpets sounded the last charge, he set spurs to his horse, broke through the lists, and fled into Spain, from whence he never returned. The French champion thus taking his flight, the victory was adjudged to the earl of Ulster; but the kings hearing of his great strength, and being willing to see some trial of it, they ordered an helmet of excellent proof, full faced with mail, to be laid upon a block of wood, which the earl with one blow cut asunder, and struck his sword so deep into the wood, that none there present but himself could draw it out again; which sword, together with his armour, are to this day preserved in the tower of London. After this noble performance, the king restored him to his former titles and estate, which was valued at that time at 25000 marks sterling per annum, a vast income in those days; and likewise bade him ask for any thing else in his gift he had a mind to, and it should be granted; upon which the earl replied, he had titles and estate enough, but desired that he and his successors, the heirs male of his family (after him) might have the privilege, after their first obeisance, to be covered in the royal presence of him and his successors, kings of England, which the king granted, and the said privilege is preserved in the family to this day. The earl afterwards arriving in England, attempted fifteen several times to cross the seas from thence into Ireland, but was every time put back by contrary winds, whereupon he altered his course, and went into France, where he died in the year 1210, leaving issue by Africa his widow, daughter to Godfred; king of the Isle of Man, and of the western isles of Scotland, Myles his heir and successor. Myles, who succeeded, was one of the bail or sureties for his father's fidelity, on his being released out of the tower in order to fight the French champion, as appears in the records.

- 1203 cords of the fourth year of the reign of king John, in the said tower. He was kept out of the earldom of Ulster, by Hugh de Lacy, who had a grant of it from king John on taking earl John, and sending him prisoner to London ; for on Myles's claiming the earldom on his father's death, said Lacy replied that he would maintain king John's last grant of it to himself, since earl John never returned into Ireland to reverse his outlawry ; and the said Lacy being a great favourite of the king's, and a very powerful man, Myles was forced to quit his pretensions, but was created baron of Kinsale, and died in the beginning of Henry III's. reign.
- 1204 Constantinople taken by the French and Venetians.
The inquisition established.
Empire of Trebizond established.
The first parliament in England.
Where Amsterdam now stands, there was only a small castle and village.
- 1205 Foundation of Dublin castle laid.
Barons first summoned to parliament.
- 1206 The practice of physic was confined to ecclesiastics, from this time till about the year 1500.
- 1208 London incorporated, and obtained its first charter for electing a lord mayor and other magistrates from king John.
Order of *Fratres Minores* established.
The pope excommunicated king John.
- 1209 First bull-beating at Stamford in Lincolnshire.
Black Monday, so called on account of the slaughter committed by the Irish on a great number of the Bristol people, who inhabited Dublin, and went out to divert themselves in Cullen's wood, on Easter-Munday, when the mountain enemies fell upon them and destroyed 500 men, besides women and children.
- The works of Aristotle imported from Constantinople into Europe.
- Silk manufacture imported from Greece into Venice.
- 1210 Works of Aristotle condemned to be burnt at Paris.

Emperor Otho excommunicated by the pope.

Violent persecution of the Albigenses.

King John met at Dublin upwards of 20 Irish princes who swore allegiance to him, and there caused them to establish the English laws and customis.

Court of justice first erected in Ireland.

Pence and farthings were coined in Ireland, by order of king John.

St. Catherine's church at Waterford, founded by Elias, son of a Norman.

1211 St. John the Evangelist's church in Kilkenny built.

1213 The castle of Dublin finished by bishop Cummin.

1215 Magna Charta signed by king John and the barons of England.

Court of Common Pleas established.

Orders of the Dominicans and Knights Hospitallers founded.

The doctrine of transubstantiation introduced.

1216 King Alexander, and the whole kingdom of Scotland excommunicated by the pope's legate.

Lewis, Philip of France's son, laid claim to the crown of England, and landed with an army on the isle of Thanet.

1217 Henry III. granted the city of Dublin to the citizens, in fee-farm, at 200 marks per annum.

1220 Astronomy and geography brought into Europe by the Moors.

1222 A great earthquake in Germany. -

1223 A comet of extraordinary magnitude appeared in Denmark.

1224 The custom paid in the city of Dublin, were three-pence for every sack of wool, six-pence for every last of hide, and two-pence for every barrel of wine.

The cathedral of Drogheda built.

Castle of Sligo built by Maurice Fitz-Gerald, lord justice of Ireland.

1226 A league formed against the Albigenses by the French king and many prelates and lords.

Marriage first celebrated in churches.

1227 The

- 1227 The Tartars, under Gingis-Kan, emerge from the northren parts of Asia, over-run all the Saracen empire, and carry death and desolation wherever they march.
- The priory of St. Mary and St. Edward at Limerick, founded by Simon Minor, a citizen of Limerick, in the reign of king John.
- St. Mary's-Abbey priory at Mullingar, built.
- 1228 University at Tholouse founded.
- Yarmouth becomes considerable for its fishery.
- 1230 Kingdom of Denmark distressed by pestilence.
Kingdoms of Leon and Castile united.
- Prussia subdued by the Teutonic knights.
- University of Naples founded.
- 1231 The Almagest of Ptolomy translated into latin.
- 1233 The Inquisition begun in 1204, is now truited to the Dominicans.
- The houses of London, and other cities in England, France and Germany, still thatched with straw.
- 1234 Coals discovered at Newcastle.
Cyder called wine, made in England.
- 1236 Antelamus made bishop of Armagh, and primate of all Ireland.
- Leaden pipes for conveying water, invented.
- 1237 Water first conveyed to London by leaden pipes; it took near 50 years to complete it; the whole being finithed, and Cheapside conduit erected only in 1285.
- 1238 University of Vienna founded.
- 1239 A writing of this year's date on paper made of rags still extant.
- 1240 England, miserably drained of its money by the Popes, to the amount of 120,000l. per annum of our modern money, equal in point of expence of living to 720,000l. in our days.
- 1241 First punishment of being hanged, drawn and quartered.
The Hanseatic league formed.
- 1245 A clear red star, like Mars, appears in Capricorn.

- 1247 A marvellous and strange earthquake over Ireland, England, and all the western world.
- 1250 Painting revived in Florence, by Cimabue.
- 1251 Wales subdued, and Magna Charta confirmed.
- 1252 Magnifying glasses invented by Roger Bacon.
- 1253 The famous astronomonical tables composed by Alonso king of Castile.
Linen first made in England.
- 1254 Auricular confessions first introduced.
- 1256 Order of the Augustines established.
- 1258 Stephen Longsword, lord justice of Ireland, gave battle to O'Neill and the rebels of Ulster at Down, and slew 352, with O'Neill.
Counties first sent members to parliament.
- The Tartars take Bagdad, which finishes the empire of the Saracens.
- 1260 The sect of Flagellantes appeared in Italy.
Seaman's compass invented 1229, a Dutchman first used one at Venice 1260; improved at Naples 1302; its variation observed 1538.
- 1262 The petty kings of Ireland own themselves vassals to the English crown.
- 1263 Acho, king of Norway, invades Scotland with 160 sail, and lands 20,000 men at the mouth of the Clyde; but they are cut to pieces by Alexander III. who recovers the western isles.
- 1264 Clement IV. (the successor of Urban) confirms Charles in the kingdom, and crowns him at Rome.
- 1266 Cities and Boroughs first represented in parliament.
- 1268 The Tartars invade China.
- 1269 Harburgh company incorporated in England.
The obliquity of the ecliptic observed by Cozah Nasirodji to be $23^{\circ} 39'$
- Maurice Fitz-Gerald, earl of Desmond, drowned between England and Ireland.
- The castle of Roscommon, built by Robert Ufford, lord justice of Ireland.
- 1272 Academy of Florence founded.
- 1273 The empire of the present Austrian family begun in Germany.

- 1274 The first commercial treaty betwixt England and Flanders.
- 1275 The knee ordered to be bent at the name of Jesus.
The city of London lends the crown of England 16,000l.
- 1279 1280 Jews hanged for coining and clipping.
Edward I. commanded groats, pence, half-pence, and farthings to be coined, and to pass current in England and Ireland.
- 1280 The city of Waterford burnt.
Coals first dug at Newcastle, by a charter granted the town by Henry III.
- 1282 Lewellyn, prince of Wales, defeated and killed by Edward I. who unites that principality to England.
A great pestilence in Denmark.
8000 French murdered at the Sicilian vespers.
Academy de la Crusca founded.
- 1283 Alexander III. king of Scotland, killed by a fall from his horse near Kinghorn.
- 1284 Edward II. born, and stiled Prince of Wales.
- 1285 Kingdom of Scotland is disputed by twelve candidates, who submit their claims to the arbitration of Edward king of England; which lays the foundation of a long and desolating war between both nations.
Fencing-schools in England prohibited as introductory to duels.
- 1288 In England a bushel of wheat was sold for 4d.
- 1290 Jews were banished England for usury.
- 1291 Barristers first appointed by Edward I.
Ptolemais taken by the Turks. End of the crusades.
- 1293 A regular succession of English parliaments from this year, being the 22d. of Edward I.
Baliol, king of Scotland, appeared to a summons, and pleaded his cause in Westmünster-hall, Oct. 14.
- 1294 Parliaments established in Paris.
- 1296 Scotch regalia and crown jewels taken, and brought to England with their coronation chair, now in Westminster-abbey.
- 1297 Admiral, the first in England.

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- 1298 The present Turkish empire begins in Bithynia, under Ottoman.
 Silver-hasted knives, spoons, and cups, a great luxury.
 Tallow-candles so great a luxury, that splinters of wood were generally used.
 Wine sold by apothecaries as a cordial.
 The Scots defeated by the English at Falkirk.
- 1299 Wind-mills invented.
 An earthquake in Germany.
 Spectacles invented by a monk of Pisa.
 The year of Jubilee instituted by Boniface VIII.
- 1300 From this time to 1500, the merchandise of the East-Indies was brought into Europe by way of the Red-Sea and the Nile, and sometimes up the Euphrates, and by caravans to Aleppo.
 Standard fixed by law for gold and silver.
 Looking-glasses made only at Venice.
 Woollen shirts frequently worn at this time.
 Let no one presume (says an edict of Charles VI.) to treat with more than a soup and two dishes.
- 1301 A great part of Dublin burnt, with St. Werburgh's church; buildings continued to be made with wattles and thatch.
- 1302 The mariner's compass invented, by which a voyage could be performed in three months, which before took up three years.
 University of Avignon founded.
- 1307 Bills of exchange first in use.
- 1308 The popes remove to Avignon in France for 70 years.
 The first mayor and bailiffs in Dublin.
- 1309 Crockery-ware invented.
 Lord Jeffrey Genvil became a friar at Trim.
- 1310 The bakers of Dublin drawn on hurdles through the streets, tied at horses tails, for using false weights.
 Lincoln's inn society established.
 The knights of St. John take possession of the isle of Rhodes.

- 1314 The battle of Bannockburn, between Edward II. and Robert Bruce, which establishes the latter on the throne of Scotland.
 The cardinals set fire to the conclave and separate.
 A vacancy in the papal chair for two years.
 Philip IV. king of France, died by a fall from his horse in hunting.
- 1315 Germany afflicted with famine and pestilence.
- 1318 Armagh battle fought against Edward Bruce, who was there taken and beheaded at Dundalk, and with him 6200 Scots lost their lives.
- 1319 University of Dublin founded.
- 1320 Gold first coined in Christendom.
 An earthquake in England.
 A company of linen-weavers from the Netherlands, established in London.
- 1322 Edward II. surrenders the crown to his son.
- 1323 A great eruption of Mount-Ætna.
 Ships from Genoa, Sicily and Venice, come to England; but no English ships as yet traded to the Mediterranean.
- 1325 The first treaty of commerce between England and Venice.
- 1327 The first broad-cloth made in England, by Jack of Newberry.
- 1330 Gunpowder invented by a Monk of Cologn; first made in England, 1418.
 Great guns invented by Swartz, a Cologne monk; used at the battle of Cressy in 1346, when Edward had four pieces of cannon, which gained him the battle; they were used at the siege of Calais in 1347; in Denmark 1354; at sea, by Venice against Genoa, 1377; first used in Spain, 1406; first made in brass, 1535; of iron, 1547; invented to shoot whales, 1731; first used in England at the siege of Berwick 1405; bombs and mortars invented 1634.
- 1331 Two Weavers from Brabant, settled at York; which fays king Edward, may prove of great benefit to us and our subjects.
 Flemish weavers, dyers, cloth-drappers, linen-makers, silk-

silk-throwsters, &c. settled at Canterbury, Norwich, Sandwich, Colchester, Maidstone, Southampton, &c. on account of the duke of Alva's persecution, 1567 : they taught the English the making of baize, serges, Norwich crapes, &c. The baize-makers chiefly settled at Colchester.

The castle of Arklow taken by the Irish, and a great number of the English slain : same year, a great famine in Ireland.

1332 The pope accused of heresy.

1333 Wheat sold in Dublin at 6d. per bushel.

1337 The first comet whose course is described with an astronomical exactness.

Europe infested by locusts.

Luxury restricted by an English law, wherein the prelates and nobility were confined to two courses at every meal, and two kinds of food in every course, except on great festivals ; it was also prohibited all who did not enjoy a free estate of 100l. per annum, from wearing furs, skins, or silk ; and the use of foreign cloth was confined to the royal family alone, to all others it was prohibited.

1340 Heralds college instituted in England.

Copper-money first used in Scotland.

Parliamentary grants to the king were in kind ;— 30,000 sacks of wool being in the grant.

Blankets first made in England.

1344 Gold first coined in England.

Creation to titles by patents, first used by Edward III.

1346 *Ich Dien*, the Bohemian motto, first used by the Prince of Wales after the battle of Cressy.

1347 Durham battle, in which David, king of Scots, is taken prisoner.

1350 Order of the Garter instituted in England by Edward III. altered in 1577, and consists of twenty-six knights.

Dauphine is annexed to the crown of France, on condition that the king's eldest son should always bear the title of Dauphin.

- 1350 The jubilee of a hundred years reduced to fifty, by Pope Clement VI.
- Dyers, Brewers, &c. in the reign of Edward I. began to use sea-coal for fire.
- 1352 Turks first enter Europe.
- 1353 Asia and Africa desolated by locusts.
- 1354 The money in Scotland till now the same as in England.
First method of laying bullion of gold and silver.
- 1355 Harlots, or common prostitutes, obliged to wear striped hoods of party colours, and their garments the wrong side outwards.
- 1356 Battle of Poictiers, in which king John of France and his son are taken prisoners by Edward the Black Prince.
- 1357 John, king of France, brought to England, and ransomed for 3,000,000 crowns, but being unable to pay it, he returned to England, and died in prison 1364.
Coals first brought to London.
- 1358 Arms of England and France first quartered by Edward III.
- University of Cologne founded.
Tamerlane began to reign in Persia.
- 1360 Leather-money coined in France.
- 1361 Lionel, earl of Ulster, third son of Edward III. lord lieutenant of Ireland.
A great plague in England and Ireland.
- 1362 The law pleadings in England changed from French to English, as a favour from Edward III. to his people.
- St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin, burnt.
- Military order of Janizaries established among the Turks.
- 1364 Four kings entertained by a lord mayor of London at one table.
The statute of Kilkenny passed.
- 1365 University of Geneva founded.
- 1368 Three clock-makers from Delft, arrived in England.
- 1369 John

- 1369 John Wickliffe, an Englishman, began to call in question the doctrine of the church of Rome about this time, whose followers were called Lollards.
- 1370 The office of grand-vizir established.
- A great pestilence in Ireland : a frost from September to April.
- 1374 Bull-running at Titbury, Staffordshire, instituted.
- 1376 Woollen-cloth made in Ireland.
- 1377 Inundation of the sea in Flanders.
- Population of England in 1377 was 2,092,978 souls
 in 1483 — 4,688,000
 in 1688 — 6,500,000
 in 1785 — 8,000,000
- 1378 Greenland discovered by a Venetian.
- 1380 John Philpot, alderman of London, fitted out a fleet at his own expence, and took many prizes.
- Wat Tyler, the rebel, killed by the lord mayor.
- 1382 The people had an extravagant way of adorning their feet ; they wore the beaks or points of their shoes so long, that they encumbered themselves in their walking, and were forced to tie them up to their knees ; the fine gentlemen tied theirs with chains of silver, or silver gilt, and others with laces. This ridiculous custom was in vogue from the year 1382, but was prohibited, on the forfeiture of 20s. and the pain of cursing by the clergy 1467.
- 1384 The first act of navigation in England ; no goods to be exported or imported by Englishmen in foreign bottoms.
- 1386 The first impeachment of a Chancellor, and the first by the Commons.
- Windsor castle built by Edward III.
- 1388 Battle of Otterburn, between Hotspur and the earl of Douglas.
- Four lords justices of England were banished into Ireland by parliament ; it was not lawful for them to make laws or give council upon pain of death.
- 1389 Saffron first brought to England by a pilgrim ; cultivated in 1582.

- Wines sold at 20s. the tun; and the second sort at 13s. 4d.
- 1391 Cards invented in France; first used for Charles the Sixth's amusement.
- 1392 Charles VI. king of France, lost his senses and often so outrageous that his attendants were obliged to bind him.
- 1393 Canary Isles discovered.
- 1394 King Richard II. lands at Waterford in Ireland, September 2d, attended with 30,000 foot, and 4000 horse, who arriving in Dublin, granted the city a tax of a penny to be paid annually by every house; he was crowned at Waterford.
- 1397 The gilling and pickling of herrings invented, which before were all salted and dried for red-herrings.
- 1399 Richard II. deposed September 29th, for violating his obligation with his people (his coronation oath) and committed to the tower by Henry, duke of Lancaster; murdered in prison February 14th.
- Westminster-abbey rebuilt and enlarged—Westminster-hall ditto.
- Order of the Bath instituted at the coronation of Henry IV. revived in 1725; consisting of 38 knights.
- 1401 Welshmen forbid purchasing lands in England.
- 1402 David, prince of Scotland, starved to death at Falkland.
- Tamerlane defeats and takes prisoner Bajazet, the Turkish sultan.
- 1404 The statutes of Kilkenny and Dublin were confirmed in a parliament held in Dublin, under the earl of Ormond.
- Hats invented in Paris; first made in London, 1510.
- 1405 The first bishop that suffered death in England by sentence of the civil power.
- Chaucer Geoffrey, the old English poet, died aged seventy-two years.
- 1407 A great plague in London.

- The fashion of wearing collars of SS, in honour of St. Simplicius, commenced.
- 1409 Thomas Cusack appointed first mayor of Dublin.
Painting in oil colours, invented at Bruges, by John Van Eyck.
- 1410 Guild-hall, London, built.
- 1411 University of St. Andrew's, Scotland, founded.
- 1412 Algebra brought from Arabia into Europe.
- Sir William Gascoigne, lord chief justice of the king's bench, committed Henry, prince of Wales into custody, for assaulting him on the bench.
- 1413 Knights and citizens obliged to reside at the places they represented.
Henry V. landed at Clontarf, near Dublin, Oct. 1.
- 1414 Muskets first used in France, at the siege of Arras.
- 1415 Battle of Agincourt, gained over the French, by Henry V. of England.
Sir John Falstaff, a brave officer at Agincourt.
- 1416 Parliament of Ireland removed to Trim.
Three popes at one time at Rome.
- 1417 Paper made of linen rags invented.
- 1418 Maderia discovered by the Portuguese; vines and sugar-canies planted there.
- 1419 Earl of Desmond overthrown by the Irish, May 27.
Revenue of England amounted to £.55,754.
- 1420 First commission of array to raise the militia.
King Henry of England, crowned at Paris. The latter end of August, died that glorious and renowned conqueror of France, Henry V.
- 1421 Free-masonry forbid in England.
Sheep prohibited to be exported from England.
- 1422 Pumps first invented:—the old bridge of Dublin built, 1428.
- 1423 The siege of Orleans; the first blow to the English power in France.
Parliament petitioned against hops, as a wicked weed.
- 1424 Church benefices forbid to be held by foreigners.
Foreigners indulged with one half foreigners in juries.

- 1430 National debt first contracted in Henry VI's reign; the present national debt commenced, and was 5,000,000l. in 1697; was 46,603,100l. in 1717; was 64,593,797l. 16s. 9d. h. in 1747; was 74,780,886l. 8s. 2d. h. in 1757; was 110,603,836l. 8s. 2d. h. in 1762; was 127,497,619l. whose interest amounted to 4,526,392l. per annum, 1772; and the debt was upwards of 200,000,000l. in 1780; and 274,000,000l. in 1784.
- 1431 A great earthquake at Lisbon.
Joan of Arc, burnt for a witch.
- 1432 Great inundations in Germany.
- 1437 The obliquity of the ecliptic observed by Ulug Beg: to be $23^{\circ} 30' 17''$.
- 1440 Printing invented by L. Coster at Haerlam in Holland; brought into England by W. Caxton, a mercer of London, 1471.
- 1445 Skiddy's castle, built by John Skiddy, who was that year bailiff of the city, and afterwards mayor; his descendants live in France, where they have acquired a good estate. This castle was rented by the crown until 1785 (when the ammunition was removed to a magazine erected in the fourth liberties) and was shortly afterwards taken down.
- 1446 The Vatican library founded at Rome.
The sea breaks in at Doit in Holland, and drowns 100,000 people.
- 1447 A great plague and famine in Ireland: same year it was enacted by the parliament held in Trim, that every man should shave his upper lip, or otherwise to be treated as an Irish enemy.
- 1450 Cormac Mac-Carthy Mac-Tighe, surnamed Laider, founded the abbey called Ballyvacadane, within four miles of Cork, for austere nuns.
- 1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks, which ends the eastern empire, 1123 years from its dedication by Constantine the Great, and 2206 years from the foundation of Rome.
- 1454 University of Glasgow in Scotland founded.

Attorneys in Norwich, Norfolk and Suffolk restrained, and the number reduced from 80 to 14.

1457 Glass first manufactured in England.

1460 Engraving and etching on copper invented.

The obliquity of the ecliptic observed by Purbachius and Regiomontanus, to be $23^{\circ} 29'$.

The fourth abbey in Youghall, reformed to observant friars, being before that time conventionals of the franciscan order. The occasion of its establishment is said to be thus: Maurice Fitz-Gerald was building a castle in the town, and while they were at work about the foundation, the workmen, on the eve of some festival, came and begged a piece of money from him to drink his health: the earl ordered his eldest son to give it; but he, instead of obeying his father's direction, abused the workmen; which his father was so concerned at, that, instead of carrying on the castle, he erected a house of grey friars, took upon himself the habit, and died here in the 80th year of his age, ann. 1256. This house, according to Ware, was the first franciscan friary in Ireland. Wadding says, that several religious men were interred here.

1461 Berwick taken by the Scots.

1462 Mints established in Dublin for coining groats, two-penny pieces, pence, half-pence, and farthings.

There were eleven parish churches in and about Cork, as appears by a charter granted by Edward IV. viz. 1. St. Mary Shandon; 2. St. Catherine; 3. St. Brendan, all on the North of the river. 4. Christ Chyuch; 5. St. Peter's; 6. St. John; 7. St. Nicholas; 8. St. Bridget; 9. St. Mary Nard; 10. St. Stephen's; these five last on the South side of the river; and 11. St. Laurence's Chapel, near south-gate; besides the above, St. Finbarr's, St. Ann's, and St. Paul's, have been since built.

1463 An act passed in Ireland for the security of privilege to members of parliament during their sitting, and for forty days before and after it.

Youghal incorporated by Edward IV. by the interest of Thomas, the great earl of Desmond: and in a parliament held at Wexford, before Thomas, earl of Desmond, an act passed to ratify and confirm all letters patent, grants, franchises and privileges, confirmations, &c. to the suffraine, bailiff, portrieve, and commons; or to the mayor, bailiff, portrieve, and commons of the town of Youghal, by the king that now is, or any of his progenitors.

1464 Youghal college founded by Thomas, earl of Desmond; confirmed by his son James in 1472, and by Maurice his brother 1496; the community at first consisted of a warden, eight fellows, and eight singing men, who lived in a collegiate manner, having a common table, and all other necessaries allowed them, with yearly stipends, the whole donation at the time of the foundation, being worth 600l. a year. In 1464, king Edward IV. granted letters patent to Robert Miles and Philip Christopher, chaplains in the college church of the B. V. Mary of Youghal, to purchase lands for the use of this church, to the value of 20 marks yearly, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain; and the same patent pardons them for what they had purchased before this licence.

The foundation charter, and the appropriation of the several tythes to this house, were confirmed by Jordan, bishop of Cloyne, under his seal, and that of William Roche, archdeacon of Cloyne, who was then the bishop's coadjutor. Pope Alexander, by a bull, dated in 1494, confirmed these grants, and gave the warden and fellows a licence to purchase others, and unite them to the college. In 1590 Pope Julius bestowed the vicarage of Killmacdonough to this house, and confirmed the bulls of his predecessors in its favour. In 1468, Pope Paul granted an indulgence to such persons as contributed towards re-edifying the church of Youghal. In the charter of foundation, the patron

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is styled earl of Desmond, lord of Decies, lord of Imokilly, lord of the regalities and liberties of the county of Kerry, and patron of this foundation.

- 1466 Another plague visits Dublin and Meath.
 1467 By virtue of an act of parliament, the great earl of Desmond was beheaded at Drogheda, 15th of February.
 1470 The way first found out for taking likenesses in Plaster of Paris, by And. Veroceti.
 Post-offices first established in Paris in England, 1642; regulated by parliament, and made general, 1657; and in Scotland, 1695. Increased as follows:

		£.
1644	it yielded	3,000 per annum.
1654	—	10,000
1664	—	21,000
1674	—	43,000
1685	—	65,000
1688	—	76,318
1697	—	90,505
1710	—	111,461 } gross amount.
1715	—	145,227 }
1744	—	235,492 }
1764	—	432,684 }
1788	—	400,000 clear amount.

The mail first conveyed by stage coaches, began Aug. 2, 1785; began to be conveyed to Waterford by Milford Haven, 1787. The encrease of the revenue by the mail coaches was above 30,000*l.* in 1789.

- 1471 Margaret, queen to Henry VI. with her son, taken prisoner at the battle of Tewkesbury, May 4th.
 1473 Study of the Greek language introduced into France.
 1477 University of Aberdeen in Scotland founded.
 Watches invented at Nuremberg, in Germany; first used in astronomical observations 1500. The emperor Charles V. was the first who had any thing that might be called a watch, though some call it a small table-clock, 1530. Watches first brought to

to England from Germany 1597; spring pocket ones invented by Hooke 1658.

1479 Union of the kingdoms of Arragon and Castile.

1480 Swiss soldiers first taken in the pay of France.

1482 Coast of Guinea discovered by the Portuguese.

Edward IV. granted the charter of Kinsale, which was called in Irish, *Cean Taile*, i. e. the head of the sea; alluding to the promontory called the Old Head. The corporation forfeited their charter upon the Spaniards landing in this town, anno. 1600, together with all their privileges; for on the 14th of October 1601, the burgesses came to sir George Carew, and requested him to restore their charter, seal, mace, and royal standard, which, upon the arrival of the Spaniards, they had delivered him to keep; the president said he could not return them without directions from England, but promised to write to the queen in their favour, which he did, and soon after had an order to restore them, on condition that they should at their own charges repair their walls.

King Edward IV. died in the 42d. year of his age; he was one of the handsomest men in all Europe, Edward V. succeeded his father the 9th of April, but was never crowned; this unfortunate prince, was but twelve years of age when he began to reign, which lasted but two years and twelve days, himself and his brother the duke of York, being both murdered by the protector, Richard, duke of Gloucester, their uncle, who afterwards usurped the crown: they were lodged in the tower, where it was customary for the kings of England to reside before their coronation; and the protector, upon the refusal made by Sir Robert Brackenbury, lieutenant of the tower, to be an accomplice of so barbarous a scene of villainy, gave the government of it for one night only, to sir James Tyrrel, who had suborned one Myles Forest and John Dighton, who in the dead time of the night, entered the chamber where the two princes lay,

and stifled them. The following order was sent to the lieutenant of the tower, as some authors say,

*To strive to shed king Edward's blood,
Refuse to fear,—pray hold it gord.*

So that by placing a comma after the word *refuse*, signifies to spare his life; whereas if it had been placed after the word *fear*, it would import taking away his life; hence by the misplacing of a single comma, death ensued.

Jane Shore obliged to do penance in St. Paul's; starved to death by Richard III.

1483 Richard III. king of England, and last of the Plantagenets, is defeated and killed at the battle of Boswoorth, by Henry (Tudor) VII. which puts an end to the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, after a contest of 30 years, and the losf of 100,000 men.

1486 Henry establishes fifty yoemen of the guards, the first standing army.

Henry, earl of Richmond, known by the name of Perkin Warbeck, claimed the crown of England, and was crowned king in Christ church, Dublin; he was afterward degraded to the base office of serving in the king's kitchen.

1489 This year a great rarity was sent to the earl of Kildare, viz. six hand-guns, or muskets, out of Germany, which his guards, during the time that they stood centinels before his house in Thomas-Court, bore on their shoulders, the earl being at this time lord deputy of Ireland.

Maps and sea charts first brought to England by Barth. Columbus.

1490 William Groccyn introduces the study of the Greek language into England.

The Moors, hitherto a formidable enemy to the native Spaniards, are entirely subdued by Ferdinand, and become subjects to that prince on certain conditions, which are ill observed by the Spaniards, whose clergy use the Inquisition in all its tortures; and in 1609, near one million of the Moors are driven

driven from Spain to the opposite coast of Africa, from whence they originally came.

Lord Barry, of Barry's-Court, summoned to parliament as Lord Baron Barry. The family have long enjoyed the title of viscount Buttevant, and were created earls of Barrymore 1627.

1491 This year was called the dismal year, by reason of the continual fall of rain all the summer and autumn, which caused great scarcity of all sorts of grain, throughout the kingdom of Ireland.

1492 America first discovered by Columbus, a Genoese, in the service of Spain:

The Moors expelled from Granada; which they had possessed upwards of 800 years.

Wormwood and other plants used for preserving malt liquors, before the use of hops.

1494 Sir Edward Poyning, one of the king's counsellors, arrives in Ireland, and is made lord deputy; he calls a parliament at Drogheda, where he procured (among many others) the two following bills, viz. That no parliament should be called in the kingdom without assigning a reason; and a bill to be transmitted for calling the same under the great seal of Ireland to the king and council, with an approbation of the said act; together with his majesty's leave under the great seal of England, to summon a parliament. Also the memorable law, which to this day is called by his name, viz. That the public statutes of England, then lately ordained, be received also in Ireland.

Algebra first known in Europe.

1495 The venereal disease introduced into Europe.

1496 The Jews and Moors banished out of Portugal.

Gerald Fitz-Gerald, earl of Kildare, was declared a traitor by sir Edward Poyning, who was then deputy of Ireland; he had the earl sent prisoner to England, where his enemies, finding that the king favoured him, concluded their last article with this sharp expression, *that all Ireland was not able to rule him*; whereupon the king replied, then be

He shall rule all Ireland; and made him lord lieutenant thereof, in which station he continued five years; he was the seventh earl of Kildare.

1497 The Portuguese first sail to the East-Indies by the Cape of Good Hope.

South America discovered by Americus Vespusius, from which it has its name.

Corn was so scarce this year, that a peck of wheat in Meath, was sold at five lesser ounces of silver, a gallon of ale 6d. and a barrel of oats in Ulster, was worth a cow.

1499 North America discovered for Henry VII. by Cabot, a Venetian.

In November, Perkin Warbeck, and his friend John Walters, who was mayor and citizen of Cork, were tried at Westminster by a jury of twelve men, found guilty of high-treason, and hanged at Tyburn. Their heads were afterwards set up on London-bridge. Philip Walters, the son of John beforementioned, was afterwards pardoned by the king's clemency. But lord Bacon says, that both the mayor and his son were executed with Perkin.

1500 Maximilian divides the empire of Germany into six circles, and adds four more in 1512.

Brazil discovered by the Portuguese. Florida discovered by John Cabot, an Englishman.

Painting in *chiaro oscuro* discovered.

A great plague in England.

Jubilee year. Most part of the town of Galway burnt.

Virtues of Jesuits Bark discovered; first brought to Europe, 1650.

August 1st, the charter of Cork was restored, it being forfeited by the rebellion of the citizens; and a new one granted to the corporation, with an enlargement of their privileges: they were also received into the favour of king Henry.

1501 The fort of Sligo taken by Rory O'Connor.

1502 A murrain in Ireland, which destroyed a great part of the cattle in the kingdom.

1503 Sugar-

- 1503 Sugar-baking first found out by a Venetian.
- 1504 A battle fought near Galway, between the earl of Kildare and Ulick Bourk, wherein the earl got the day, and few 2000 men.
- A pestilence raged this year in this province; and the next season was followed by a great dearth, of which also great numbers perished.
- 1505 Shillings first coined in England.
- 1506 Town of Trim burnt by lightning.
- 1507 Island of Madagascar discovered by the Portuguese.
- 1508 America first had negro slaves carried to it.
- 1509 Gardening introduced into England from the Netherlands, from whence vegetables were imported hitherto.
- Henry VII. died 22d. of April; his son Henry VIII. was crowned 24th of June following.
- 1510 The obliquity of the ecliptic observed by Wernenus to be $23^{\circ} 28' 30''$.
- 1512 Castle of Belfast demolished by the earl of Kildare. Royal Navy of England, first so called.
- 1513 Maximilian the emperor, enlisted as a subject, and fought as a captain under Henry VIII. against France.
- The battle of Flodden, in which James IV. king of Scotland is killed, with the flower of his nobility. Benefit of the clergy taken from murderers.
- 1514 Cannon bullets of stone still in use.
- 1515 The first Polyglot Bible printed at Alcala.
- The kingdom of Navarre annexed to that of Castile by Ferdinand.
- 1516 The kingdom of Algiers seized by Barbarossa.
- 1517 Martin Lüther began the Reformation. Egypt is conquered by the Turks.
- The kingdom of the Mamalukes in Egypt, overthrown by the Turks.
- Queens of England, France and Scotland, in England at one time.
- China first visited by the Portuguese; conquered by the eastern Tartars 1636.
- 1518 Discovery of New Spain, and the Straits of Magellan.

- 1521 Henry VIII. for his writings in favour of popery, receives the title of *Defender of the Faith* from his Holiness.
- Philippine Isles discovered by the Spaniards.
- Whale-bone found by the English ships at Cape-Breton.
- Richard Gold brought the king's sword, and presented it to the mayor of Cork.
- 1522 Rhodes taken by the Turks.
- The first voyage round the world performed by a ship of Magellan's squadron.
- Sir Edward Poyning died. A plague in the city of Limerick.
- 1525 Hops first used in malt liquors in England.
- 1526 The Inquisition established in Portugal.
- Lutheranism established in Germany.
- 1527 Rome taken and plundered by the imperial army.
- 1528 Popery abolished in Sweden.
- A malignant disorder, called the sweating-sickness, in Cork.
- 1529 The name of Protestant takes its rise from the reformed protesting against the church of Rome, at the diet of Spires in Germany.
- 1530 Union of the Protestants at Smalcalde, Dec. 22d.
- Secretary of State's office established in England.
- The revenue of Ireland, by the lord treasurer's accounts in *omnibus exitibus & proficiis*, did not at this time, exceed 3040l. per annum.
- 1531 A great earthquake at Lisbon.
- O'Sullivan tells the following story with great ostentation:—that an English ship took a Spanish vessel that was fishing near the Durseys. Upon which his grand-father, Dermot O'Sullivan, prince of Bear and Bantry (as he calls him) having notice of it, manned out a small squadron of ships, and brought in both the Englishman and the Spanish vessel to Bearhaven. The English captain he hanged, and set the other at liberty.
- 1532 The Court of Session instituted in Scotland.
- Three blazing stars appeared in two years space.

Poisoning

- Poisoning made treason.
- 1533 Insurrection of the Anabaptists in Westphalia.
Hemp and flax first planted in England.
- 1534 The Reformation takes place in England, under Henry VIII.
Barbarossa seized on the kingdom of Tunis.
- 1535 The Reformation introduced into Ireland.
Ten thousand friars and nuns turned out of the monasteries in England.
The society of Jesuits formed.
Etching in copper with aquafortis, invented.
A most violent plague raged in the city of Cork.
- 1536 Annuities or pensions, first granted 1512, when 3l. 6s. 8d. was given to a lady of the court for services done, and 6l. 13s. 4d. for the maintenance of a gentlewoman, 1536; and 13l. 6s. 8d. a competent sum to support a gentleman in the study of the law, 1554.
- 1539 The first English edition of the bible authorised; the present translation finished 1611.
About this time cannon began to be used in ships.
Six hundred and forty-five religious houses suppressed in England and Wales.
This summer was so dry in Ireland, that the Lee at Cork, was almost dried up, and several other rivers also, for want of rain.
- 1540 The variation of the compass discovered by Sebastian Cabot.
The obliquity of the ecliptic observed by Copernicus to be $23^{\circ} 28' 8''$.
The order of Jesuits founded by Ignatius Loyola.
Use of quicksilver discovered in refining silver ore.
Sir Anthony St. Leger, gentleman of the king's privy chamber, and knight of the garter, was sworn lord-deputy of Ireland, before whom a parliament was held at Dublin, June 13, 33 Henry the VIII. in which it was enacted, that the king and his successors should be kings of Ireland. To whom the Irish and degenerated English, made their several submissions by indenture.

- 1541 Henry VIII. was proclaimed king of Ireland (of which before he was only styled lord, but with kingly power) in St. Patrick's, near Dublin; in London 23d. of January, and confirmed by Pope Paul in June 1555.
- 1543 Silk stockings first worn by the French king; first worn in England by queen Elizabeth, 1561; the steel frame for weaving invented by the Rev. Mr. Lee, of St. John's college, Cambridge, 1589.
- Pins first used in England; before which time the ladies wore skewers.
- Iron cannon and mortars made in England.
- Bankrupts in England first regulated by law.
- 1544 Good lands let in England at one shilling per acre.
- Pistols first used by the horse.
- 1545 The famous council of Trent begun, and continued eighteen years.
- Alderman Read of London, sent as a common soldier for refusing Henry VIII. an arbitrary benevolence.
- Needles were first made in England by a native of India; the art lost at his death; recovered by Christopher Greening 1560, who was settled with his three children, Elizabeth, John, and Thomas, by Mr. Damer, ancestor of the present lord Milton, at Long Crendon, in Bucks, where the manufactory has been carried on from that time to this present day.
- Port-holes in ships of war introduced.
- 1546 Henry VIII. died of a fever and an ulcerated leg at Westminster, the 28th of January, having reigned 37 years, 9 months and 6 days; he was born 28th of June 1491; married Catherine, infanta of Spain, widow of his brother Arthur, the 3d. of June 1509, whom he divorced, and married Ann Bullen, May 23, 1533; he was excommunicated by Pope Paul, August 30th, 1535; he put Ann Bullen, his second queen to death, and married Jane Seymour, May 20th, 1536, who died in child-bed, October 28th, 1537; he dissolved the religious foundations

tions in England 1539 ; married Ann of Cleves, January 6th, 1540 ; married Catherine Howard, his fifth wife, the 8th of August following, and beheaded her on Tower-hill, with lady Rochford, February 12th, 1542 ; married Catherine Parr, his sixth wife July 12th, 1543, who survived him.

Public Stews suppressed, which before were licenced.

1547 First sheriffs in the city of Dublin.

First law in England establishing the interest of money at 10 per cent.

Slave—a statute made, enacting, that a runagate servant, or any who lives idly three days, be brought before two justices of the peace, and marked V. with a hot iron on the breast, and adjudged the slave of him who brought him, for two years ; he was to take the said slave, and give him bread, water, or small drink, and refuse-meat, and cause him to work by beating, chaining, or otherwise ; and if, within that space, he absented himself 14 days, was to be marked on the forehead or cheek, by an hot iron with an S. and be his master's slave for ever ; second desertion felony ; lawful to put a ring of iron round his neck, arm, or leg ; a beggar's child might be put apprentice, and on running away, a slave to his master ;—obtained their freedom by arrival in England, 1772 ; abolished in Polish Austria, June 26, 1782 ; debated on in parliament, 1789.

1548 The Reformation gained ground in Poland.

1549 Lord Lieutenants of counties instituted in England.

A congregation of Protestant Spaniards in London. Dermot O'Sullivan, of Bear-haven, was this year blown up in his castle with gun-powder, by accident ; and his brother Amiavus, who succeeded him, was killed soon after.

1550 Horse guards instituted in England.

The bank of Venice established about this time.

Bullets of iron first used in England.

Knitting stockings invented in Spain.

- 1551 George Brown, some time archbishop of Dublin, was the first of the Roman clergy that adhered to the Reformation of the Protestant church of England.
- 1552 The Paris massacre of Protestants, August 24th. No taverns but in cities and towns, and those limited to a certain number. Books of geography and astronomy destroyed in England, as being infected with magic. The book of Common Prayer established in England by act of parliament.
- 1553 King Edward VI. died the 6th of July. Mary crowned queen, October 1st. Queen Mary restores the Popish bishops, and countenances the mass. Circulation of blood through the lungs, first made public, by Michael Servetus, a French physician; Cisalpinus published an account of the general circulation, of which he had some confused ideas, and improved it afterwards by experiments 1569; but it was fully confirmed by Harvey, 1628.
- 1554 Queen Mary ordered mass to be celebrated in Dublin. The Protestant bishop of Meath expelled. John Rogers the first martyr, was burnt in London, and bishop Hooper at Gloucester; bishop Ridley and Latimer, suffered the same inhuman deaths. The kingdom of Astracan conquered by the Russians.
- 1555 The Russian company established in England. Coaches first used in England. Wheat sold there for 2l. 3s. the barrel.
- 1556 Archbishop Cranmer was burnt at Oxford, and succeeded by Cardinal Pole.
- 1558 Queen Elizabeth began her reign. Calais, which had been in the hands of the English for near two hundred years, surrendered to France. Queen Mary died the 17th of November, aged forty-three years.
- A great storm of hail in Northamptonshire, the stones

stones of which measured fifteen inches in circumference, and destroyed two towns, July 4th.

1559 The memorable, or wonderful year; so called by reason of the death of the pope, emperor, and several other great princes.

Church Service first performed in English, May 8th.
Custom-house, London, first in England burnt down, and rebuilt, 1718.

Act of uniformity passed; took place, 1662.

1560 The Reformation in Scotland completed by John Knox.

Bull-fights in Spain, first used.

1561 Livonia ceded to Poland.

1562 On the 3d. of April, the roof and part of the body of Christ church fell, by which the ancient monument of Strongbow was broke.

Ireland reduced into Shires, though we call them counties.

1563 Knives first made in England, by Thos. Matthews, on Fleet-bridge, London.

The first slave trade on the coast of Guinea by the English, was opened by John Hawkins, assisted by a subscription of sundry English gentlemen; he sailed from England with three ships, purchased negroes, sold them at Hispaniola, and returned home richly laden with hides, sugar, and ginger. v. Elizabeth.

Before this year, all English iron-wire was made and drawn by main strength alone, in the forest of Dean, and elsewhere, until the Germans introduced the drawing of it by a mill. The greatest part of the iron-wire and ready made wool-cards, hitherto imported.

1564 The first coach made in England, for the earl of Rutland, by Walter Rippon.

1565 The fort and town of Derry in Ireland, burnt.

Revolt of the Low Countries.

Malta attacked by the Turks.

Potatoes first brought to Ireland from New Spain.

During the government of sir Henry Sidney, Mac-Carty More, was created earl of Clancare. He went over to England and made a surrender of his estate to queen Elizabeth, which she regranted to him by letters patent; and after he had sworn fealty, conferred on him the above title, and paid the charges of his journey. He was, at the same time, made lord baron of Valentia. O'Sullivan Bear also took out a patent for his estate, wherein was a proviso, that he should pay all such rents and services as were due to the said earl of Clancare.

1566 The 39 articles of the church of England established.

1567 The earls of Ormond and Desmond at open war in Ireland.

The rebellion of Shane O'Neill, when O'Neill was betrayed and slain: this rebellion cost England 237407l. 3s. 9d. over and above the cefs on the country, with the loss of 3500 soldiers.

Sixty-six constables hanged for rebellion.

The old Royal Exchange in London built.

The first physic-garden cultivated in England, by John Gerrard, surgeon of London; that at Oxford, endowed by the earl of Danby, 1652; that at Cambridge began 1763. Physic garden, Chelsea, began 1732.

1568 Labour of husbandmen at different periods, from 1568, to the year 1788, in England.

1568	—	4d. per diem.
1620	—	4h.
1632	—	6
1647	—	10
1662	—	6
1688	—	8
1698	—	8
1716	—	9
1740	—	10
1760	—	10
1788	—	14

Tracton-Abbey, granted by queen Elizabeth, to Henry Guilford, gent. and sir James Craig, on their paying 7l. 15s.—it was founded anno. 1225, for cistertian monks, by the Mac-Carty's. The abbots of it formerly sat in parliament. The monks pretended to have a piece of the cross, which, they said, Barry-Oge, at a great price, obtained and gave them ; this was so firmly believed, that on every holy Thursday, vast multitudes resorted to pay their devotions to this supposed reliick. The monks came from Alba Lauda, in Wales ; and this house was called De Alba Tractu.

- 1569 Italian method of book-keeping brought to England
Bonner, bishop of London, died in the marshalsea,
Sept. 5th.
- Lotteries for repairing the fortifications on the coasts of England, drawn at the west end of St. Paul's cathedral, for pieces of plate.
- Persian trade began ; opened through Russia, 1741.
- 1570 Gauging invented.
The Dutch lay the foundation of their Commonwealth.
- Duelling, in civil matters, forbidden in France.
- 1571 Felt hats made in England.
The first printing in Irish characters brought into Ireland by Nicholas Walsh, chancellor of St. Patrick's, Dublin.
- Dissenters first separated from the church of England.
Island of Cyprus taken by the Turks.
They are defeated at Lepanto.
- Marcley Hill, near Hereford, was moved from its situation on Saturday evening, Feb. 17th ; continued in motion till Monday following ; carried along with it the trees, hedges, and cattle on its surface ; overthrew a chapel in its way ; formed a large hill 12 fathom high, where it settled, and left a chasm 40 feet deep and 30 long, where it stood before.
- A law, enacting that every person above seven years

of age, should wear on Sundays and holidays a cap of wool, knit made, thickened and dressed in England, by some of the trade of cappers, under the forfeiture of three farthings for every day's neglect; excepting maids, ladies, and gentlewomen, and every lord, knight, and gentleman, of twenty marks of land, and their heirs, and such as have borne office of worship in any city, town, or place, and the wardens of the London companies.

This year, queen Elizabeth gave a silver collar of S.S. to Maurice Roche, mayor of Cork, for his assistance against the rebels.

1572 A new star in Cassiopeia observed by Cornelius Gemma. It appeared in November, and disappeared in March.

Fans, muffs, masks, and false hair, first devised by the harlots in Italy, and brought into England from France.

Presbyterian meeting-house, the first in England, at Wandsworth, in Surry, Nov. 20.

1575 A great plague broke out in Dublin, on the 7th of June, and continued till the 17th of October, which carried off three thousand persons.

The sheriffs of the city of Dublin, held their courts at Glasneinouge (now united to the city) in the time of the plague, as being remote more from it.

1576 The exercise of the Protestant religion authorised in France: this toleration followed by a civil war.

The earl of Clanrickard taken prisoner, and sent to the castle of Dublin.

Sir William Drury was appointed lord president of Munster; and two years after, was elected lord justice of Ireland.

1577 Three hundred people died at the assizes of Oxford, by the stench of the prisoners.

Sir Francis Drake began his voyage round the world, and returned in 1580.

Rory Oge O'Moore burnt Naas, Catherlough, Leighlin-

- Leighlin-bridge, Ballymore, Rathceol, and many other towns in Leinster.
- 1578 The first treaty of alliance betwixt England and the States General, January 7th.
- 1579 The Dutch shake off the Spanish yoke, and the Republic of Holland begins.
English East-India Company incorporated—established 1600.
- English Turkey company incorporated.
- The arch rebel, James Fitz-Maurice, lands in Kerry with Allen and Saunders.
- The rebels defeated by the earl of Ormond.
- Calendar first regulated by Pope Gregory.
- Linen staining first known in England.
- Youghal suffered much in the wars of the earl of Desmond ; it was taken and sacked by him in this year ; and being regained by captain White, it was again retaken by the seneschal of Imokilly. White, and most of his men being slain ; by this means Youghal was left quite desolate, not a man staying in it, except one poor friar ; but the old inhabitants were invited to return, a garrison of 300 men being left for their protection. The mayor, who had refused a garrison, and had perfidiously yielded the town to Desmond, was taken and hanged at his own door.
- 1580 James Usher, born in Dublin ; afterwards Archbishop of Armagh.
Parochial register first appointed in England.
Kingdom of Portugal seized by Philip of Spain.
Customs of England amounted to but 14,000l. in this year ; to 50,000l. in 1592 ; to 148,000l. in 1614 ; to 168,000l. in 1622 ; to 500,000l. in 1642 ; to 1,555,600l. in 1720 ; to 1,593,000l. in 1721 ; to 1,094,000l. in 1744 ; to 2,000,000l. in 1748 ; its officers deprived of voting for members of parliament, 1782.
- 1581 Copper money first used in France.
Sedans first introduced in England.

- 1582 Pope Gregory introduced the New Stile in Italy; the 5th of October being counted 15th.
- Doctor Saunders the pope's nuncio, died of a famine and the bloody flux in a wood, where his carcass was partly devoured by wolves.
- Tide ebbed and flowed three times in one hour, at Lyme, in Dorsetshire.
- 1583 Tobacco first brought from Virginia into England. The first proposal of settling a colony in America. A remarkable circumstance happened in Dorsetshire; a field of three acres, with the trees and fences, at Black-moor, moved from thence, passed over another field, and settled in the highway at Hearn.
- 1584 By an inquisition taken at Cork, Nov. 4, Ballynamony was found to be an ancient corporation. Stephen Skiddy, alias Scudamore, by his will, bearing date the 28th of May, and the 27th of queen Elizabeth, bequeathed, among other legacies, that the master, wardens and commonality of vintners of the city of London, and their successors, should, out of certain rents mentioned in his will, pay yearly the sum of 24l. sterl. at the common hall of the said vintners for the time being, to the mayor of Cork, in Ireland, or his deputy, on the 25th of March and 29th of September for ever; to be by him distributed among ten of the honest poor of the said city, of the age of 40 years at the least. The mayor of the staple is governor of the said hospital and his successors. Every alderman nominates a person to the said hospital in turn, as is done in St. Stephen's hospital.
- The Irish from their peculiar customs, their appearance and dress, were in regard to the English, a foreign, we might almost say, a remote nation. When the chieftain O'Neal, went upon his visit and interview with queen Elizabeth, he was accompanied, and continued to be attended in England by a guard of Gallowglases, armed with the battle-axe, after the manner of their country, their heads bare, their hair flowing on their shoulders,

ders, and their linen vests with large sleeves, dyed with saffron. He was received and treated as an independent chief.

1585 Algerine pirates first put to sea.

Fishery of Newfoundland claimed by the English.

1587 Mary queen of Scots, is beheaded by order of queen Elizabeth, after eighteen years imprisonment.

Copperas first made in England, by Cornelius de Vos, a merchant.

1588 This being the remarkable year of the defeat of the Spanish armada, by Drake and other English admirals, and their being afterwards dispersed by storms and tempests, several of their great ships perished on the Irish coast. On Septem. 10th, the vice-president of Munster had advice, that two great ships were lost upon the coast of Connaught, in which 700 persons were drowned, and 150 taken prisoners : there were also lost, in the same province, three great ships in Sligo haven, in which were 1500 men ; in Tyrawly, one ship and 400 men ; in Clare-island, one ship and 300 men ; in Dunglass, one ship and 400 men ; in O'Flaharty's country, one ship and 200 men ; in Irrise, two vessels, the men of which were saved by other vessels ; in Munster, there were two ships and 600 men lost in the river Shannon ; besides one ship burnt, the men of which escaped in another ship ; in Tralee, one ship and 24 men ; in Dingle, one ship and 500 men ; in Desmond, one ship and 300 men ; with another lost in Loughfoile in Ulster, which had in her 1100 men ; the whole of their loss on the coast of Ireland, was 17 ships and 5394 men.

Henry IV. passes the edict of Nantes, tolerating the Protestants.

Duelling with small swords introduced into England. Fire-ships first invented.

1589 Sir Francis Drake, with five ships of the line, chased into Crois-haven by the Spaniards in a much larger fleet, and moored his ships under shelter of Corribiny-

REMARKABLE

Corribiny-hill; the Spaniards sailed up the harbour of Cork, and were surprised at not seeing the ships they had been in chase of; thus having missed their prey, they sailed out again.

Coaches first introduced into England; hackney act 1693; increased to 1000 in 1770.

This year saffron was first brought to England by a pilgrim.

Tyrone enters into a conspiracy with the Spaniards.

1590 The city of Dublin granted the priory of All-Saints for the foundation of an university.

Sail-cloth first made in England.

Telescopes invented at Middleburg, in Zealand, by the children of one Jansen, a spectacle-maker, who in play, set some glasses at a distance from each other in their fingers, which they held up against a steeple, on which they observed the weather-cock to appear much larger, and to come very near them; of this they acquainted their father, who soon improved the hint, and made it public.

Band of pensioners instituted in England.

Tea and Porcelain of China first mentioned.

Chest at Chatham enforced by law.

Criminals were ordered transportation instead of execution. Henry VIII. executed 72000.

Iron mills for fitting iron, the first in England, was set up at Dartford.

Jupiter's satellites discovered by Jansen.

1591 The East-India company began. The English make their first voyage to India.

Queen Elizabeth erected an university in Dublin, dedicated to the blessed Trinity, on the foundation of an old monastery called All-Saints; the first stone was laid by Thomas Smith, Esq; mayor of the city, attended with the regalia, March 13th. Adam Loftus, archbishop of Dublin, was the first provost; Lucas Challoner, William Daniel, James Fullerton, and James Hamilton, were the first fellows; Abel Welsh, James Usher, and James Lee, the first scholars.

- The first patent for Printing.
- 1593 Above 18,000 people died of the plague in London.
Cadiz in Spain, taken by the English, under the earl
of Essex.
- 1594 The Jesuits expelled from France.
The obliquity of the ecliptic observed by Byrgius to
be $23^{\circ} 30'$
Cork-street, in the town of Kinsale, was this year
burnt to the ground.
- 1595 Tyrone rebels, and takes the fort at Black-Water,
in Ireland.
Sir John Hawkins's expedition against Spanish A-
merica.
The obliquity of the ecliptic observed by Tycho-
Brache to be $23^{\circ} 29' 25''$.
- 1596 A great earthquake at Japan.
Another in Kent, where the hills became vallies full
of water.
- 1597 The first act for the relief of the poor.
- 1598 Tyrone defeats the English forces under Sir Henry
Bagnell, who is killed.
- 1599 The earl of Essex, lord lieutenant of Ireland, lands
at Dublin the 15th of April: he makes a bad
truce with Tyrone, and returns to England, for
which he was imprisoned by the queen.
- 1600 The earl of Ormond made prisoner by the rebels.
St. Helena first possessed by the English; settled 1651.
Ballincolly, a large castle, was an ancient seat of the
Barrets; this castle was garrisoned by Cromwell,
and, in the late wars for king James; William
Barret was created a baronet, June 4, 1665, the
title now extinct.
- 1601 The earl of Essex beheaded February 25th.
The Spaniards landed at Kinsale with 4000 men,
and were beat out the 25th of October.
- An act passed to prevent men riding in coaches, as
effeminate.
- Insurance of shipping began in England.
- Lord deputy Mountjoy built the fort on Hawibowlin.
- 1602 The largest ship in the royal navy of England, at
the

the death of queen Elizabeth, was 1000 tons, 340 mariners, and 40 canon.

Decimal arithmetic invented by Simon Stephen, of Bruges.

Kinalmeaky (formerly part of Carbery) forfeited by O'Mahony in the earl of Desmond's rebellion; was by queen Elizabeth granted to Grenville and Beecher, English undertakers, by whom it was first planted and got the name of a barony. It afterwards gave title to the noble Lewis Boyle, lord viscount Kinalmeaky, and baron of Bandonbridge, who was unfortunately slain at the fight of Liscarrol. It was formerly a mere fastness, being all wood and bog, so that the army could not pass it, being obliged to go round by Kinsale, in their march from Cork to the siege of Dunboy, in Bearhaven; but it is now as well improved as any part of the country.

1603 Queen Elizabeth (the last of the Tudors) dies, and nominates James VI. of Scotland as her successor:

Sir Walter Rāleigh condemned November 17.

A law enacted, that no victualler should sell less than one full quart of the best beer for 1d. and two quarts of the smaller sort for 1d.

Sir James Fullerton, also obtained a patent from king James I. for several concealed church lands; by virtue of which patent he laid claim to the college of Youghal; but sir Richard Boyle gave him a sum of money for his title.

1604 A proclamation against tobacco (used formerly for physic) and a tax laid on it, without the consent of parliament, of 6s. 8d. per pound, besides 2d. formerly. It came from the Spanish West-Indies; prohibited to be planted here, 1624; subjected to excise laws, 1789.

Sir Richard Boyle, in consideration of 1000l. paid to the king, obtained a patent for all Sir Walter Raleigh's lands in Ireland, in which the college of Youghall is particularly mentioned.

The following remarkable incident, happened at the siege of Bommel. Two brothers, who had never seen, but had often been in quest of one another, met here by accident. The eldest, who was called Hernando Diaz, having heard the other addressed by the name of Enciso, the surname of their mother which he had taken, a custom usual in Spain, interrogated him concerning several domestic affairs, which produced a discovery. As they were tenderly embracing each other, a cannon ball carried off both their heads, without separating the bodies, which fell down together to the ground.

1605 Gunpowder-plot discovered at Westminster ; being a project to blow up the king and both houses of parliament.

A proclamation published in Ireland, commanding the popish clergy to depart the kingdom.

The city of Cork and its liberties, were separated from the county of Cork, and made a distinct county. The same year, the corporations of Bandon, Cloghmakilty, &c. began to settle their future form of government.

The first idea of attraction, taken up by Kepler.

1606 Oaths of allegiance first administered in England.

Henry Garnet, the jesuit, on a confession of being concerned in the gunpowder-plot, was executed near St. Paul's, March 28th.

Christianus, king of Denmark, came into England.

The lord Kinsale obtained letters of leave and recommendation to the king, from the lords justices and council ; among other particulars, they inform his majesty, that he had given good testimony of his loyalty to the crown, in the service at Kinsale, beside several other acts of fidelity and forwardness at other times, both in civil and martial affairs ; upon which, he obtained an annual pension of 133l. 6s. 8d. from king James I.

The first ambassador sent to Turkey from England.

1607 The bible translated as it now stands, by order of king James I.

Towards the end of this year, and beginning of the next, there was a most dreadful pestilence in the city of Cork, which by degrees, ceased of itself.

A conspiracy of the Irish in Ulster, to surprise the castle of Dublin.

1608 Allum first made in England.

Colonies sent from England to Virginia.

Saturn's satellites first discovered.

King James, by his charter, dated at Westminster, Jan. 20, an. reign 6, 1608, confirms all the privileges, subsidy and poundage excepted; and incorporates them by the name of the mayor, bailiffs, and commonality of Youghal. Grants to the mayor the office of admiral, and its perquisites, from Ardmore-head, and Cable-island, up to Tooreen; as also the custom of murage, cranage, keyage, and anchorage of all goods imported and exported. The mayor, bailiffs, &c. to be exempted from all juries held out of the town, except the suit concerns the king. All causes to be tried by the townsmen. All lands, &c. anciently belonging to the corporation confirmed. Two weekly markets viz. on Wednesday and Saturday, with two annual fairs on St. Luke and Ascension-day, granted to the corporation, with courts of pye-powder, &c. Power to have a staple and a mayor, and constables of the same, as the city of Dublin has. The mayor may appoint an alderman for his deputy. All waifs, strays, goods of felons, &c. granted to the corporation. The mayor, recorder, and bailiffs, to be justices of the peace, and to hold sessions of gaol delivery, &c. for the town. No freeman to be impleaded out of the town. The mayor to be coroner, say-master, and seadary. All perquisites arising therefrom to be for the use of the corporation. The mayor and recorder to be justices of the peace, in the county of Cork; and the mayor to be of the quorum. The mayor may appoint clerks

clerks of the market, a clerk of assize, and a clerk of the assay, and no other person to intermeddle. He can appoint a sword-bearer, and may have a sword carried before him. All ships to load and unload at the key, and no where else, unless by the mayor's licence. A court of record to be held every Friday, by the mayor, recorder and bailiffs, or the deputy; as also every Tuesday, to take cognizance of all actions, real and personal. The corporation has power to distinguish themselves into several guilds and fraternities (of which there are several in this town.) The late king James also incorporated this place, by a new charter, April 18, 1688, which appoints Thomas Ronayne, esq; mayor; William Fitz-Gerald and Thos. Vaughan, jun. bailiffs, with 19 aldermen, 24 burgesses, a recorder, and town-clerk. But this charter is of no force.

1609 The independency of the United States acknowledged by Spain.

The mulberry-tree first planted in England.

New river cut, finished in three years time; the manager, Mr. Hugh Middleton, knighted by king James; runs 50 miles, and has about 200 bridges over it; brought to London, 1614.

The cities of Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, Tredagh, Galway, Ros, Wexford, Youghal, Kinsale, and Knockfergus, had their charters renewed by the lord-deputy.

1610 Galileo, of Florence, first discovers the satellites about the planet Jupiter, by the telescope, lately invented in Germany.

Henry IV. is murdered at Paris, by Ravaillac, a priest.

Thermometers invented by Diebel, a Dutchman.

1611 Baronets first created in England by James I. An earthquake at Constantinople; 200,000 persons died there of the plague.

Bartholomew Legat, a bishop, burnt for an Arian heretic in London.

First voyage of the English on the whale fishery.
The tranquillity of Ireland was so well established,
that king James reduced the army to 176 horse,
and 1450 foot; additional judges were appointed,
circuits established throughout the kingdom, and
sir John Davies observes, *that no nation under the
sun loves equal and indifferent justice better than the
Irish.*

1612 The north-west passage to China attempted in vain
by the English.

A considerable part of the city of Cork was burnt
down by an accidental fire.

Prince Henry died November 6th.

King James I. on the 13th of April, 1612, directed
a letter to sir Arthur Chichester, lord-deputy of
Ireland, in behalf of Owen Mac-Swiney, alias
Owen Hogy, of Mashanaglass, to accept the sur-
render of his lands, and to grant a patent to re-
store them to him. This Owen was particularly
recommended to that prince, by the lord Danvers,
president of Munster, and sir Richard Morrison,
vice-president, for having performed many faith-
ful services in that king's reign, and in queen Eliza-
beth's. He had also testimonials from sir C. Corn-
wallis, who was ambassador in Spain, of his loyal
and dutiful behaviour, and how much he suffered for
it in his fortune and reputation during his abode
there, by the malignity of his countrymen. Owen
Mac-Swiney, son to the above Owen, was attainted,
anno 1642, for being concerned in the Irish
rebellion, and forfeited his estate.—Mashanaglass
signifies a strong hold or fortress.

The castle of Dundaneere, built by Barry-Oge,
stands near the confluence of the Brinny and
Bandon rivers. The East-India company of Eng-
land had a settlement here for carrying on iron-
works, and building large ships; for which uses
they purchased the woods and lands for 7000l.
The following year two ships of 500 tons were
launched.

- launched, and a dock was erected for building more; they kept a garrison in the castle.
- 1613 King James I. in a letter to sir Arthur Chichester, proposes that Cork should be divided into two counties; but the project was for that time opposed by the first earl of Cork.
- A parliament called, which had not been for twenty years before.
- 1614 Napier of Marcheston, in Scotland, invents the logarithms.
- Powdering the hair first introduced.
- The lord of Kerry and lord of Clare, dispute precedence, which was adjudged to the former.
- A convocation held in Dublin, which established the articles of religion.
- Dying cloth in the wool first invented.
- 1615 The Irish parliament dissolved.
- Sir Thomas Overbury poisoned in the tower.
- Bands for lawyers first used by judge Finch; for clergymen in about 1652.
- Sir Oliver Lambert was sent to the island of Ila, to reduce some seditious Scots.
- 1616 The first permanent settlement in Virginia.
- Shakespear died, aged 53, at Stratford upon Avon.
- Sir Richard Boyle, first earl of Cork, created baron Boyle of Youghal; it was in this town that the first potatoes were landed in Ireland, by sir Walter Raleigh. The person who planted them, imagining that the apple which grows on the stalk, was the part to be used, gathered them; but not liking their taste, neglected the roots, till the ground being dug afterwards to sow some other grain, the potatoes were discovered therein; and, to the great surprise of the planter, vastly increased; from those few, this country was furnished with seed. It is said sir Walter brought them, together with tobacco, into Ireland, from Virginia. He also brought the celebrated Affane cherry, at the same time, from the Canary islands.
- 1617 Coining with a die first invented.

The city of Waterford's liberties, revenues, and ensigns of authority, seized by order, under the great seal, for several crimes.

August 9th, sir Walter Raleigh, sailed from the harbour of Cork, on his last unfortunate expedition to the West-Indies.

1618 On the 7th of November, Mr. William Gold, who was the foregoing year mayor of Cork, delivered up in open court, to his successor, four charters, viz. those of Edward IV. Henry VIII. queen Elizabeth, and the charter of king James I. as also one quietus of the exchequer, for the fee-farm rent of the city.

The town of Pleurs in Italy, was buried by a slice of the Alps falling, and all the inhabitants, near 2,200, perished; a town in the same neighbourhood was buried in the same manner in the 13th. century.

Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded October 29th.

A great comet seen in England.

1619 The order of baronets first instituted in Ireland, September 30th, by James I.

A rebellion in Bohemia, Austria, and Hungary.

Proclamation, directing houses to be built with brick walls.

W. Harvey, an Englishman, confirms the doctrine of the circulation of the blood, which had been first broached by Servetus, a French physician, in 1553.

1620 The broad silk manufacture from raw silk, introduced into England.

Barbadoes discovered by sir William Courteen.

Navarre united to France.

Copper-money first introduced in England.

The famous doctor Usher made bishop of Meath.

The first periuke worn in France; introduced into England, 1660.

Gaming-houses licenced in London.

1621 New England planted by the Puritans.

The two parties of Whigs and Tories, formed in England.

Sir Fitz-Gerald Aylmer, of Donedea, in the county of Kildare, was the first baronet in Ireland ; he was created the 25th of January, by letters patent of James I.

Thomas viscount Thurles, father to the first duke of Ormond, drowned.

1622 A dreadful fire happened in Cork, which consumed the greatest part of the city ; and the shoe-makers received a new charter from king James I.

The Palatinate reduced by the Imperialists.

Licences first granted for public houses.

Massacre of the English by the Dutch at Amboyna.

1623 The knights of Nova Scotia instituted.

The August assizes for the county at large, were held at Bandon, by the interest of the earl of Cork.

1624 Doctor Usher made archbishop of Armagh.

Concealing the death of bastard children, deemed murder.

The Thames made navigable to Oxford, by act of parliament.

1625 King James dies, and is succeeded by his son, Charles I.

The island of Barbadoes, the first English settlement in the West-Indies, is planted.

A great plague in London, of which 35,417 persons died.

The crown of England pawned with the Dutch for 300,000l.

Hackney-coaches began in London, and were only 25 in number.

Christ church in Bandon built ; the oldest grave stone in this church is dated 1629, over one Mr. Crofts, one of the first burgesses of this corporation.

The forts of Cork and Waterford having been quite neglected : the earl of Cork lent 500l. to the lord president Villers, with which these forts were made defensible. When lord Wimbleton arrived

rived at Kinsale, with the king's forces, lord Cork took ten companies of foot, many of them being weak and wounded, and lodged and dietet them near three months, upon his tenants ; he supplied the general with 500l. and entertained him and all his officers nobly, at Lismore.

1626 Charles I. crowned, February 2d.

The inhabitants of London and Westminster, &c. commanded by proclamation to keep all their urine throughout the year, for making salt-petre.

The king ordered the lord-deputy to make a lord high-steward, &c. for the trial of the lord Dunboyn by his peers, for killing a man in the county of Tipperary.

1627 Sir Dominick Sarsfield was created lord viscount Kinsale, to the great prejudice of this ancient and noble family, and set up his arms in the town ; but upon a fair hearing before the earl Marshall, of England, he was obliged to renounce the title of Kinsale, and take that of Kilmallock.

The king ordered that Nathaniel Catlin, his second serjeant at law, should have precedence of the attorney-general and solicitor-general.

England declared war against France.

1628 The building of Boston in New-England.

1629 The crown of England redeemed from the Dutch by iron ordnance.

A great eruption of Vesuvius.

Board wages first commenced with the king's servants.

This year, an unusual appearance happened at Cork ; for notwithstanding the sun shone out very bright, the sky was darkened, all of a sudden by an infinite multitude of stars, which seemed, like a black dense cloud, to hang over the city. When they had passed the town, they were observed by the citizens, to fight furiously for several hours, with a great noise, picking and wounding each other with their bills, whereby great numbers of them fell down to the earth, and were slain ; many

1629 of which, with the wounded, were taken up by the citizens and country people.

The author (Thomas Carve) says, that the like is related by Leonelavius in Pand, to have happened anno 1587, in the month of December, on the confines of Croatia, near Wihitzium, in Hungary, where flocks of wild geese were seen to fight with each other; and this happened before the invasion of the Turks.

In the year 1756, the like happened in North-America, and was related in the public papers of a battle seen at New York, between a great flock of eagles and hawks.

The earl of Cork says, that during the time of his being in the government of Ireland, which was four years, having but 100l. a month allowed him; he spent, besides his allowance, above 6000l. in maintaining hospitality and the dignity of the state; nor, during that time, was there the least complaint made of him to his majesty, or to the lords of the council of England. Adding, which government I ruled with an upright heart, and clean hands. He payed off all persons, both in the civil and military list, without having the least assistance of treasure from England, and without leaving the king a penny in debt; and whereas he found an empty treasury, he left 7000l. in it (after paying every man) in the hands of the lord Mount-Norris. He says, that during the government of the lord Falkland, the king's great north tower, in the castle of Dublin, fell down; but he had it re-edified with battlements, and platformed it with lead, and six-inch plank upon the lead, so as cannon was mounted thereon; for which he paid out of his purse 1200l. which, says he, if it had been done at the king's charge, 2000l. would not effect it.

1630 King Charles II. born the 29th of May.

Calico first imported by the East India company.

The

1631 The transit of Mercury over the sun's disk, first observed by Gassendi.

The earl of Castlehaven condemned and beheaded in England for beastly crimes.

The western coasts of this county were infested by a dangerous pirate, Nut, who not only robbed on the seas, but also made several descents on the coast. In a letter from the lord president St. Leger, to the government, he informs them, that Nut had three ships under his command, his own being a twenty gun ship, of 300 tons burden; a ship which he took belonging to St. Maloes, of 160 tons, was his vice-admiral; and the third, which he had taken, belonging to Dieppe, also mounted fifteen guns. At the time this letter was wrote, viz. in May, Nut lay with his fleet at Crookhaven, where he victualled, watered, and took his wife on board. Soon after, the government sent him a pardon, which he at first, refused; but in a little time, he accepted it.

June 30th, two Algerine rovers landed their men in the dead of the night at Baltimore, and having plundered the place, they made a great number of the inhabitants prisoners, with 100 of the English, and carried them all to Algiers. The earl of Strafford, in his letters, mentions the insolency of those rovers, who again infested the coast in 1636, being assisted by the French, whom he calls most christian Turks; for they frequently landed their captives in France, and drove them in chains to Marseilles, whence they shipped them to Algiers. The earl proposed to lay out 40,000l. of the country's money, in order to attack them, even to their own ports. In a letter of his to Mr. secretary Cook, 15th of September, 1636, he tells him,—the Turks still annoy this coast; they came of late into Cork harbour, took a boat which had eight fishermen in her, and gave chase to two more who saved themselves among the rocks, the townsmen looking on, at the same time, without means or power to assist them.

The

1632 The battle of Lutzen, in which Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, and head of the protestants in Germany, is killed.

June 3d. the lord-deputy Wentworth sent an ingot of silver, of 300 ounces, to the king, being the first fruits of his majesty's mines in Munster.

1633 Galileo condemned by the Inquisition at Rome.
Louisiana discovered by the French.

William Prynne, tried by the star-chamber, stood in the pillory 1634, again in 1637, and took his seat in the long parliament, November 28th, 1640.

Lacquer varnish, first used in the stead of gilding.
Saw-mills first erected near London.

There was this winter, a prodigious flood in the river Lee; which, among other damages done to the city of Cork, carried away both the north and south bridges, and the castles erected thereon.

The first exportation of corn and butter was to Spain, as appears by lord Strafford's letters, which met with very great success, the merchants making large returns in specie. About the same time they began to barrel up their beef and butter, with hoops bound about with twigs after the English manner, and set two letters, B. C. the mark of Bristol, on their barrels.

1634 This year, sir Roger Coppinger, mayor of Cork, carried away the city charter, and also the sword and mace.

Sedan-chairs first in use.

Grandier burnt in France, for witchcraft.

By an order of council, August 15th, the mayor elect was either to give up the butt of sack, as formerly given him by the corporation for his entertainment in lieu of 20 nobles, or pay the chamberlain 20l. at his election.

1635 Province of Maryland planted by lord Baltimore.
Regular posts established from London to Scotland, Ireland, &c.

Thomas Parr, died November 15th; he lived in the reign

reigns of nine kings and queens of England, and was 152 years old.

Parliament of Ireland dissolved.

King Charles wrote to the government of Ireland, to issue out a proclamation to preserve the ayries of hawks in this kingdom.

1636 The ship Royal Sovereign, built; then the largest in the world.

Patent for copper and brass coin in England.

A transit of Mercury over the sun's disk, observed by Cassine.

1637 Stamp-office for cards and dice erected.

1638 A sea-fight between the Spaniards and Dutch.

William Chappel was consecrated lord bishop of Cork, &c. he had been a most subtle disputant, of which Dr. Borlace tells the following story: *That at a commencement at Cambridge, in the presence of James I. he so warmly opposed the respondent Dr. Roberts, that unable to solve his arguments, he fell into a swoon in the pulpit; whereupon the king undertook to maintain the thesis, against whom Mr. Chappel so well prosecuted his argument, that his majesty openly gave God thanks, that the opponent was his subject, and not the subject of any other prince: and alluding to this passage, the titular dean of Cork, long afterwards, refused to enter into a dispute with him, although he was pressed to it by the lord president St. Leger; alledging, that it had been a custom with him to kill his respondent.*

Monks-town is the nearest parish, in Kerrycurihy, to Cork: the castle was built by the family of Archdeacon: it is large and in ruins, and is flanked by four square turrets.

1639 A surveyor of wrestling, within three miles of London, appointed; in such esteem was that exercise.

A transit of Venus over the sun's disk, first observed by Mr. Horrox, Nov. 24th, O. S. 3 h. 15 P. M.

An order of council was passed for making a new wooden

wooden bridge at the north end of the city of Cork.

The king being resolved to go in person to York, to suppress or pacify the Scots, the lord Dungarvan, eldest son to the earl of Cork, attended his majesty, and raised 100 men at his own charge. At the same time, the earl says, *I sent two more of my sons, each with 100 horse, to attend the king, the raising and accoutring of which troops, cost 5000l.* And when the king marched into the north with his army, the earl being then seventy-four years of age, and not able personally to attend him, sent his son the lord Broghill to his majesty, to present him with 1000 broad pieces of gold. Also, when the new Irish army was to be disbanded, the earl of Cork entered into bonds of 8000l. upon which the treasurer of Ireland was furnished with money, viz. 4000l. in London, and the remainder he ordered the receiver of his rents to pay into the treasury here.

1640 King Charles disobliges his Scottish subjects; on which their army, under general Lesley, enters England, and takes Newcastle, being encouraged by the malecontents in England.

The massacre in Ireland, when 40,000 English protestants were killed.

The independency of Portugal recovered by John duke of Braganza.

The first anabaptist meeting house established in England.

Judge Berkely arrested on his seat in the court of king's-bench, and sent to prison, for giving his opinion in favour of ship-money.

Castle-Magner, the seat of Richard Magner, agent for the Irish inhabitants of Orrery and Kilmore. When Cromwell was at Clonmell, he went to pay his court to him; but being represented as a very troublesome person, and one who had been very active in the rebellion, Cromwell sent him with a letter to colonel Phaire, then governor of Cork,

in which was an order to execute the bearer. Magner, who suspected foul play, had scarce left Clonmell, when he opened the letter, read the contents, and sealed it up, instead of proceeding towards Cork, turned off to Mallow, and delivered it to the officer who commanded there, telling him, Cromwell had ordered him to carry it to colonel Phaire. This officer had often preyed upon Magner's lands, for which he was resolved to be revenged. The officer, suspecting no deceit, went with the letter, which greatly surprised the governor of Cork, who knew him to be an honest man, and immediately sent an express to Cromwell for further directions. Cromwell being extremely chagrined to be so served, sent orders to let the officer have his liberty, and to apprehend Magner, who took care to get out of his reach. This castle and lands were granted to the family of Bertridge for 49 arrears; it is now the estate of sir Standish Hartstonge.

A committee from the house of commons, went to England to impeach the earl of Stafford, who was afterwards beheaded.

1641 The castle of Dundareek (which signifies Mount-Prospect) forfeited by Dermot Mac-Carthy, in the rebellion.

Coffee first brought to England by Mr. Nathaniel Conopius, a Cretan, who made it his common beverage, at Baliol college, Oxford.

On Saturday, the 23d. of October (a day dedicated to St. Ignatius) broke out the dreadful rebellion, and general defection of the Irish.

Sir Phelim O'Neal, having taken Dundalk, marched with 4000 men to Lissengarvy.

Drogheda besieged by 14,000 rebels.

The forfeited estates in Ireland sold, amounting to two millions and an half of acres.

In the rebellion of 1641, the earl of Cork shut himself up in the town of Youghal, in which he suffered

fered very great hardships, and died in it during those troubles.

The castle of Macromp, altered into a more modern structure by earl Clancarty. It was built in king John's time, soon after the conquest by the Carews (according to sir Richard Cox) but others attribute it to the Daltons; it was repaired and beautified by Tiege Mac-Carty, who died in it 1565, who was father to the celebrated Cormac Mac-Tiege. It is at present inhabited by Robert Hedges, esq; who keeps it in good order. Sir William Penn, the famous admiral was born in it.

1642 News-papers first published in England, Aug. 22d. their annual produce to government in 1788, was 129,000l. their number printed 15,564,203.

The castle of Poulne-long, i. e. Ship-pool, built by the Roaches (as appears from their arms over the chimney-piece) was taken by the Bandonians, whereby they gained a correspondence to and from Kinsale. It is now in the possession of Thos. Herrick, esq;

King Charles impeached the refractory members, which began the civil war in England.

Sir Isaac Newton born on Sunday 25th December.

The castle of Limerick surrendered to the Irish.

The battles of Kilrush, Tymachoo, Raconnel, Ross, and Ballintober.

1643 Galway surrendered to the Irish, August 6th.

King Charles demanded a cessation of arms with the Irish, September 7th.

Excise on beer, ale, &c. first imposed by parliament.

Barometers invented by Torricelli.

Charter and other records of Cloughnakilty, saved by Mr. Walter Bird, who at the hazard of his life escaped with them to Bandon, in the Irish rebellion. Two full companies of lord Forbes's regiment were slain in the town, 1642; the third company being Bandonians, made good their retreat a full mile, to an old fort on the highway to Ross,

which they maintained till the rest of the regiment came to their relief.

Ballincarrig castle built by Randel-Oge Hurley; or, as some say, by his wife.

At Anna stood a strong castle, that in the wars of 1641 stood a siege of 4 years ; being in the midst of a bog, was deemed impregnable ; but was taken by treachery in 1745, and the whole garrison put to the sword in cold blood.

1644 The people of Dublin numbered 2565 men, and 2986 women, protestants ; 1202 men, and 1406 women, Roman catholics.

1645 Archbishop Laud, beheaded January 10th.

1646 Peace concluded with the Irish catholics.

Blarney castle, taken by Roger earl of Orrery (then lord Broghill.) It was the seat of the earls of Clancarty, and strongly fortified. The city of Cork was greatly annoyed by it in 1641 ; in queen Elizabeth's time, it was reckoned one of the strongest fortresses in Munster ; the walls are 18 feet thick, and it was likewise flanked with bastions.

1647 The famous battle of Knocknicoss, on the 13th of November, between the half-starved English, under the lord Inchiquin, and a numerous army of the Irish, under the lord Tauf, whereon depended the fate of this province, and where the English obtained a complete victory.

The common prayer prohibited by proclamation, June 20th.

The Scots deliver up king Charles I. to the parliament, for 400,000l.

Owen Rowe burns the country about Dublin, so that 200 fires were seen from a steeple there.

1648 A vote passed, that writs should no longer run in the king's name.

Supreme authority voted to be in the house of commons.

A new star observed in the tail of the Whale, by Fabricius.

Wind-guns invented.

Charles II. proclaimed king, by the lord lieutenant at Youghal.

Prince Rupert arrived at Kinsale with 16 frigates, and raises some forces for Scilly, but was blocked up all the summer by the parliament's navy.

1649 King Charles I. brought before the pretended high-court of justice, the 20th of January, sentenced to death by Bradshaw, the 27th, and beheaded at Whitehall the 30th, aged 48 years; he was buried in St. George's chapel, Windsor.

Kingly government abolished by parliament.

Oliver Cromwell voted general of all the parliament forces in Ireland. The British army, under the lord of Ardes, joined the king's party, and soon after besieged Londonderry.

The king's army, under Ormond, encamped at Finglass, near Dublin.

Tredagh surrendered to the lord Inchiquin; who having soon after taken Dundalk and other garrisons, returned to the camp at Finglass.

Colonel Jones sallying out of the city, totally routed the king's forces at Rathmines, killing 4000, and taking prisoners, 2517, with all the artillery and baggage.

Oliver Cromwell landed at Dublin, with 9000 foot, and 4000 horse; began his battery next day, and took Drogheda by storm, after being twice repulsed. Dundalk immediately submitted.

Cromwell came before Wexford, and summoned the town, which he took in three days by storm, putting 2000 to the sword.

Owen Rowe and Ormond, came to an agreement.

After the taking of Ross, Cromwell besieged Waterford, but drew off again.

The garrisons in the county of Cork revolt to him.—He marched out of winter quarters, and took many small places in Munster.

1650 Sixty houses blown up, including a tavern full of company, opposite Barkin-church, Tower-street, by the accidental blowing up of some barrels of

gunpowder at a ship-chandler's, Jan. 4; a child in a cradle was found unhurt on the leads of the church.

The lady of lord Roche defended the castle of Castle-Town Roche, in a most gallant manner for several days, against the parliament forces, who besieged the castle with a battery erected for the purpose.

When Cromwell was preparing to invest Kinsale, the mayor of the town delivered up the keys to him; which instead of returning (as customary) to the magistrate, he handed them to colonel Stubber, the governor; it was whispered to Cromwell, that Stubber was not over strict in any religion; may be not, replied Cromwell, but as he is a soldier he has honour, and therefore we will let his religion alone at this time.

William III. born, November 4th.

Pendulums first applied to clocks by Huygens.

1650 Fornication made capital for the second offence.

Incest and adultery, capital for the first offence.

Bread first made with yeast by the English.

The first coffee-house in England was kept by Jacob, a Jew, at the sign of the angel, in Oxford; Mr. Edwards, an English Turkey merchant, brought home with him a Greek servant, who kept the first house for making and selling coffee in London, 1652. The rainbow coffee-house, near Temple-bar, was in 1657, presented as a nuisance to the neighbourhood.

Kilkenny surrendered to Cromwell.

Clonmell besieged and surrendered after a vigorous defence, which cost Cromwell 2000 men.

The battle of Macromp fought, where the Irish were routed.

Cromond sent to treat with Cromwell about the terms, on which the protestants of his party might be relieved.

Cromwell embarked for England at Youghal, and left the command to Ireton, his son-in-law.

The

The battle of Skirfolios fought, and the Irish routed by sir Charles Coote.

Waterford surrendered.

1651 The sect called Quakers, appeared in England.

Donough, lord Muskerry, with 4000 Irish, marching to the siege of Limerick, defeated on Knockinchally-hill, by 1000 English, commanded by lord Broghill.

King Charles II. crowned in Scotland, January 1st, entered England with the Scots army, Aug. 6th; lay concealed in the royal oak, September 4th, and escaped to France a second time, Oct. 15th.

Limerick surrendered to Ireton, who died there.

The last battle fought in Ireland, was at Knocknacashy, where the Irish were utterly overthrown by the parliament forces, October 29th.

1652 Ross, in the county of Kerry (a castle in an island) yielded up to Ludlow, after he had caused a small ship to be carried over the mountains, and set afloat in the lough, which terrified the enemy.

The lord of Mayo was condemned in Connaught, and shot to death.

The Dutch colony at the Cape of Good Hope, established.

Galway surrendered, which was the last town of importance, May 12th.

Admiral van Trump beat the English fleet, and sailed through their channel with a broom at his maintop, November 29th.

At Kilkenny was held the first high court of justice, for trial of such as were accused of barbarous murders in the rebellion,

Another was held in Dublin, where sir Phelim O'Neal was condemned and executed.

1653 A sea-fight between the English and Dutch on the coast of Holland, when the Dutch lost 30 men of war, and their admiral Van Trump was killed, July 29th.

Rump parliament turned out by the army, April 20. It was declared that the rebellion was ended.

Cromwell

1654 Cromwell assumes the Protectorship.

The air-pump invented by Otto Guericke, of Magdeburg.

Gravelins had 3000 people killed by an explosion from a magazine.

Peace made between the two Republics, at the supplication of Holland, who, in the two years war, lost 700 merchant ships, besides many of the navy. Respect to the English flag, stipulated by an article in the treaty.

The fine broad-cloth of England sent to Holland to be dyed.

1655 Archbishop Usher died the 31st of March.

The Jews admitted into England, after an expulsion of 365 years.

The English, under admiral Penn, took Jamaica from the Spaniards.

One of Saturn's satellites observed by Huygens.

Tripoli reduced by Admiral Blake.

In this year the city and county of Londonderry was restored to the society, who had been deprived of it by a decree in the star-chamber, 1636.

1656 The river Thames ebbed and flowed twice in three hours, October 3d.

The first manufacture of wove stockings in France.

1657 Mugletonians began.

1658 Cromwell died, and was succeeded in the Protectorship by his son Richard.

The earl of Clancarty was first summoned to parliament as baron of Blarney, by queen Elizabeth, and created viscount of Muskerry, and earl of Clancarty, in 1658, the 10th of Charles II.

1659 The officers to the army in favour of the king's restoration, surprized the castle of Dublin and Jones in it, and declared for a free parliament...

Bradshaw, the Regicide, died October 31st.

1660 They accepted his majesty's declaration from Breda, and concurred to his restoration.

Franking letters first claimed.

King Charles II. proclaimed at Cork, on the 29th of

of May; same day colonel Phaire was sent prisoner to Dublin.

King Charles II. was restored by Monk, commander of the army, after an exile of twelve years in France and Holland.

Charles II. gave a collar of SS to the mayors of Dublin.

The people of Denmark being oppressed by the nobles, surrendered their privileges to Frederic III. who became absolute.

Baize manufacture first introduced into England, at Colchester.

King George I. born 28th of May.

King Charles II. made his entry through London to Whitehall, being the day of his restoration, and his birth-day, May 29th.

Lewis XIV. married to the infanta of Spain; June the 19th.

Post-offices first established in England.

Tea, coffee, and chocolate, first mentioned in the statute books.

January 30th, the carcases of Oliver Cromwell, Henry Ireton, and John Bradshaw, were hanged at Tyburn, and buried under the gallows.

Asparagus, artichokes, cauliflowers, lemons and oranges, first brought to England.

King James II. married to the lady Ann Hyde, September the 3d.

1661 The duke of Ormond appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, October the 4th.

Logwood allowed by law to be used for dying.

Queen of Bohemia visited England, May the 17th, and died there.

The obliquity of the ecliptic observed by Helvetius to be $23^{\circ} 29' 7''$.

1662 Mary, king William's queen, born April 30th.

The court of claims sat at the king's inns, Dublin, February the 15th.

The Royal Society established at London, by Charles II.

- The Lacteals discovered by chance, in opening a dog, by Ascellius, July 23; in birds, fish, &c. by Mr. Hewson, surgeon of London, 1770.
- 1663 The plot of Jephson, Thompson, Blood, &c. to seize the castle of Dublin, discovered June 1st. Turnpike gates erected.
- Carolina planted: 1728, divided into two separate governments.
- Prussia declared independent of Poland.
- Castlemartyr, formerly Ballymartyr; it was incorporated by the interest of the earl of Orrery, who erected it into a borough, with the nomination of the chief magistrate, recorder, town-clerk, clerk of the market, and other proper officers, to the earl and his heirs for ever, and with a privilege of sending two members to parliament.
- 1664 War proclaimed by England against the Dutch. Sir William Penn, with part of his majesty's fleet, sailed from Dover, November 23d.
- A blazing star seen in England, December 24th.
- A protestant militia raised in Ireland, Sept. 16th.
- The New Netherlands in North America conquered from the Swedes and Dutch, by the English.
- Cattle were prohibited to be imported into England, from Ireland and Scotland.
- Exportation of corn from England, permitted by law; bounty granted, 1689.
- 1665 This year, the magistracy of Dublin was honoured with the title of lord mayor; Sir Daniel Bellingham being the first that bore that title; 500l. per annum being allowed by the crown to support that honour.
- Signals at sea, first devised by James II.
- The plague raged in London, and carried off 68,000 persons.
- The magic lantern invented by Kircher.
- The first London Gazettee, published Feb. 15th.
- A great plague at Lyons in France, when 60,000 persons died.

A glorious

A glorious victory obtained by his majesty's fleet, under prince Rupert, over the Dutch, wherein 18 capital ships were taken, and 14 destroyed, June the 3d.

1666 War with France, January 26th; with Denmark, the 19th of October following.

September 2d. about one o'clock in the morning, a dreadful fire broke out in London, which consumed 113,000 houses; the city gates, guildhall, 86 churches, among which was St. Paul's cathedral, and 400 streets; the ruins of the city were 436 acres, extending from the tower to the temple-church, and from the north-east gate to Holborn-bridge and Fleet-ditch. It broke out near the monument, and burnt four days and nights without intermission.

The duke of Ormond, lord lieutenant, made a progress through this county, and was escorted by the horse militia of each barony, who made a fine appearance, the earl of Orrery, and chief gentry of the county, being their officers, most of whom served in the civil war.

The lord lieutenant and council, considered about sending 105,000 bullocks, for the relief of London lately burnt.

Tea first used in England.

Insurance-offices first set up in London.

Dying and dressing of woollen-cloth, perfected in England by one Brewer; from the Netherlands.

The militia arrayed; those of Leinster encamped on the curragh of Kildare; those of Dublin in the city; being on account of an expected invasion from France.

Captain O'Brien (son to the earl of Inchiquin) in the Advice man of war, brought in three Dutch prizes which he had taken; one of them was an Indiaman of 800 tuns burthen, with a very rich cargo, besides thirteen chests of silver, each containing 1800l.

The LIST for CIVIL AFFAIRS.

Containing the several entertainments, by the year, of all officers and others, serving in our courts of justice, in the several provinces of Ireland: officers belonging to the state; officers of our customs; officers of the excise; creation-money; with other perpetuities and particular payments for our service; which we require henceforth to be duly paid out of our revenues there, by the hands of our vice-treasurer, or receiver-general for the time being, according to the cautions here mentioned; the same to begin for, and from the first day of April, 1666. .

These following payments are the constant fees to be continued to the several officers, without change from time to time.

	l.	s.	d.
The right honourable Arthur, earl of Anglesey, vice-treasurer, and general-receiver.	50	0	0
Sir Robert Meredith, knt. chancellor of the exchequer	100	0	0
John Busse, esq; lord chief baron of the exchequer.	600	0	0
Sir Richard Kennedy, kt. second baron of the exchequer.	300	0	0
John Povey, esq; third baron of the exchequer.	220	0	0
Sir Audly Mervyn, knt. his majesty's prime serjeant at law.	20	10	0
Sir William Domvile, kt. his majesty's attorney-general.	75	6	0
Sir John Temple, knt. his majesty's solicitor-general.	75	0	0
Philip Farnley, esq; his majesty's chief remembrancer.	30	0	0
			Sir

Sir James Ware, knt. his majesty's auditor general, for his ancient fee per annum 184l. 6s. 3d. and for an augmentation thereof, allowed by the former establishment 50l. in all.	l.	s.	d.
	234	6	3

The Court of Exchequer.

Sir Allen Brodrick, knt. his majesty's surveyor-general.	60	0	0
Francis Lee, escheator of the province of Leinster.	6	13	4
Escheator of the province of Ulster.	20	5	0
Escheator of the province of Munster.	20	5	0
Escheator of the province of Connaught.	20	5	0
Henry Warren, esq; second remembrancer.	7	17	6
Nicholas Loftus, esq; cleark of the pipe.	15	0	0
Roger Moore, esq; chief chamberlain.	10	0	0
Sir Robert Kennedy, bart. second chamberlain.	5	0	0
Maurice Keating, comptroller of the pipe.	7	0	0
John Longfield, usher of the exchequer, for his fee per annum, 2l. 10s. and for his allowance for ink for the exchequer, 10l. per annum ; in all per annum	12	10	0
Thomas Lee, transcriptor and foregin opposer.	15	0	0
Edward Ludlow, summonitor of the exchequer.	7	5	0
John Burniston, marshal of the fourcourts.	4	0	0
Sir Theophilus Jones, knt. clerk of the pells.	30	0	0
John Exham, clerk of the first fruits, and twentieth parts.	27	10	0
Thomas Gibson, crier of the court of exchequer.	1	14	4

The Court of King's-Bench,

	l.	s.	d.
The right honourable James, baron of Santry, lord chief justice of his majes-ty's bench.	800	0	0
Sir William Aston, knt. second justice of the said court.	300	0	0
Thomas Stockton, esq; third justice of the said court.	300	0	0
Sir William Usher, knt, clerk of the crown, of the said court.	7	10	0

The Court of Chancery.

The most reverend father in God, Michael, lord archbishop of Dublin, lord chancellor of Ireland.	1000	0	0
Sir John Temple, sen. knt. master of the rolls.	144	3	4
Dr. Dudley Loftus, one of the masters of the chancery.	20	0	0
Robert Mottram, esq; another master of the chancery.	20	0	0
George Carleton, clerk of the crown in chancery.	25	0	0
The said George Carleton, clerk of the hanaper, for his fee per annum 10l. 10s. and for an allowance of paper and parchment for the chancery, per annum 25l. In all per annum	35	10	0
	<hr/>		
	1244	13	4

The Court of Common-Pleas.

Sir Edward Smith, knt. lord chief justice of the common-pleas.	600	0	0
Sir Jerome Alexander, knt. second justice of the said court.	300	0	0
Robert Booth, esq; third justice of the said court.	300	0	4

Sir

	L. s. d.
Sir Walter Plunkett, kn. prothonotary of the said court.	7 10 .0
	<hr/> 1207 10 .0

Star-Chamber.

Sir George Lane, kn. clerk of the Star- chamber.	10 .0 .0
George Rutledge, marshal of the Star- chamber.	10 .0 .0
	<hr/> 20 .0 .0

Officers attending the State.

Sir Paul Davis, kn. secretary of state, for his fee	200 .0 .0
The said sir Paul Davis, for intelli- gences	100 .0 .0
The said sir Paul, clerk of the council, for his ancient fee, per ann. 7l. 10s. and for an allowance for paper and parchment 40l. In all	47 10 .0
Richard St. George, esq; Ulster king at arms	26 13 .4
Richard Carvy Athlong, purfivant	10 .0 .0
Phillp Carpenter, esq; chief serjeant at arms, at 5s. 6d. per diem.	100 7 .6
George Pigott, second serjeant at arms, for like allowance,	100 7 .6
George Wakefield, purfivant,	20 .0 .0
William Rowe, purfivant,	20 .0 .0
Arthur Padmor, purfivant,	20 .0 .0
Thomas Lee, keeper of the council- chamber.	18 5 .0
Six trumpeters and a kettle-drum, at 60l. each per ann. 420l. for their fee, and 6l. per ann. each board-wages 42l. In all	462 .0 .0
	<hr/> 1125 3 .4

REMARKABLE

Charge of Circuits.

	l.	s.	d.
The chief and other justices of assizes in every the five circuits twice a year, per annum.	1000	0	0
Robes for the judges, viz three in exchequer, three in the king's-bench, three in the common-pleas, master of the rolls, and three of the king's council, at 13l. 6s. 8d. a piece per ann. making in all	173	6	8

Incidents.

Liberates under the seal of the exchequer yearly, viz. the chancellor of exchequer, 13l. 6s. 8d. the chief remembrancer, 6l. 13s. 4d. clerk of the pipe, 6l. 13s. 4d. the usher, 10l. the second remembrancer, 5l. the chief chamberlain, 5l. the second chamberlain, 5l. clerk of the common-pleas of the exchequer, 5l. summoniter and comptroller of the pipe, 5l. the customer at Dublin for wax, paper, parchment and ink, 3l. 15s. In all per ann.	82	10	8
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Rent of a house for the receipts	25	0	0
Keeper of the house for the receipts	5	0	0
Singers of Christ church in Dublin, for singing in the exchequer, and praying for his majesty, at 10s. for every term per annum.	2	0	0
Pursuivants of the exchequer for carrying writs.	71	5	0
Paper and parchments to the courts	150	0	0
The nobility, bishops, and counsellors, which shall reside and keep house in Ireland for impost of wines, according to his majesty's special grace.			

508 13 4
Besides impost of wines.

Provincial Officers.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
William Halsy, esq; chief justice of the province of Munster.	100	0	4
John Nayler, second justice of Munster	66	13	0
Henry Bathurst, attorney of the province of Munster.	13	6	4
William Carr, esq; clerk of the council of the said province.	7	10	0
Walter Cooper, serjeant at arms there	20	0	0
Oliver Jones, chief justice in the province of Connaught.	100	0	0
Adam Cusack, esq; second justice of that province.	66	13	4
John Shadwell, esq; attorney for the said province.	20	0	0
Sir James Kuff, knt. clerk of the council there.	7	10	0
Thomas Elliot, serjeant at arms there	20	0	0

*Officers of the Customs.**Dublin.*

Thomas Worsop, customer of the port of Dublin.	7	10	0
William Maul, esq; comptroller,	7	10	0
William Scott, esq; searcher,	5	0	0
	20	0	0

Wexford.

George Wakefield, customer,	10	0	0
Hugh Polder, comptroller,	5	0	0
	15	0	0

Waterford and Ross.

Sir John Stephens, customer,	15	0	0
Frederick Christian, comptroller,	15	0	3
Thomas Tint, searcher,	6	13	4
	36	13	4

REMARKABLE

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Cork.</i>			
Richard Scudamore, customer,	6	13	4
Robert Williams, searcher,	5	0	0
	11	13	4
<i>Kinsale.</i>			
Robert Southwell, customer,	13	6	8
John Brown, searcher,	6	13	4
	20	0	0
<i>Dingle-Icouish.</i>			
John Selby, customer,	5	0	0
<i>Limerick.</i>			
The customer,	13	6	8
Montford Westrop, comptroller,	13	6	8
John Lynch, searcher,	5	0	0
	31	13	4
<i>Galway.</i>			
John Morgan, customer,	13	6	8
The searcher,	5	0	0
	18	6	8
<i>Drogheda, Dundalk, and Carlingsford.</i>			
Thomas Willis, customer,	7	10	0
John Bulteels, comptroller,	7	10	0
Hugh Montgomery, searcher,	5	0	0
	20	0	0
<i>Carrickfergus.</i>			
Roger Lindon, customer,	7	10	0
Samuel Wilby, searcher,	6	13	4
	14	3	4
<i>Strangford.</i>			
Nicholas Ward, customer,	7	10	0
<i>Newcastle,</i>			

Newcastle, Dundrum, &c.

	l.	s.	d.
Robert Hard, searcher at Newcastle, Dundrum, Killaleagh, Bangor, Holy- wood, Belfast, Olderfleet, St. David, Whitehead, Ardglass, Strangford, Bal- lintogher, and Donaghadee,	6	13	4

Creation-Money.

The duke of Ormond	40	0	0
The marquis of Antrim	40	0	0
The earl of Castlehaven	20	0	0
The earl of Desmond	15	0	0
The earl of Westmeath	15	0	0
The earl of Arglass	15	0	0
The earl of Carbury	15	0	0
The earl of Cavan	15	0	0
The earl of Donegal	15	0	0
The earl of Clanbrazil	20	0	0
The earl of Inchiquin	20	0	0
The earl of Orrery	20	0	0
The earl of Montrath	20	0	0
The earl of Tyrconnel	20	0	0
The earl of Clancarty	20	0	0
The earl of Mount-Alexander	20	0	0
The earl of Carlingford	20	0	0
The lord viscount Grandison	10	0	0
The lord viscount Willmot	10	0	0
The lord viscount Valentia	10	0	0
The lord viscount Dillon	10	0	0
The lord viscount Nettervil	10	0	0
The lord viscount Killulla	10	0	0
The lord viscount Magennis	10	0	0
The lord viscount Sarsfield and Kilmallake	10	0	0
The lord viscount Renelaugh	10	0	0
The lord viscount Wenman and Tuam	10	0	0
The lord viscount Shannon	13	6	8

The lord viscount Clare	10	0	0
The lord baron of Cahir	11	5	0
	484	11	8

Where creation-money is granted to one and the same person for two honours, that sum which is granted with the highest title, is only to be paid.

1667 Dr. Jonathan Swift, dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, born Nov. 30th.

The peace of Breda, which confirms to the English the New Netherlands, now known by the names of Pennsylvania, New-York, and New-Jersey.

The English fleet destroyed at Chatham by the Dutch.

Shecrnes blown up by the Dutch fleet.

The militia of the city of Cork consisted of 600 foot and 60 horse, all ready for duty.

A general peace proclaimed in Cork between England, France, Denmark, and Holland.

1668 The peace of Aix la Chapelle.

St. James's Park planted, and made a thoroughfare for public use by Charles II.

Bridge-town in Barbadoes burnt, April 18th.

Earl of Orrery impeached, but acquitted with honour, on which his majesty presented him with 7000l. he died 1679, aged 59.

The high spire of St. Audoen's steeple in Dublin, blown down.

1669 War with the Algerines, September 6th.

The island of Candia taken by the Turks.

1670 The English Hudson's-Bay company incorporated.

The obliquity of the ecliptic observed by Mengoli to be $23^{\circ} 28' 24''$.

Blood seized the duke of Ormond with an intent to hang him at Tyburn, but prevented Dec. 6th.

Blue-coat hospital in Dublin, built by the contribution of the citizens.

A signal victory obtained by captain Beech, and some

some more of his majesty's ships, over the Algerines.

The wooden-bridge over the Liffey, commonly called the Bloody Bridge, built.

Henry Jenkins of Yorkshire, died aged 169.

Maiming and wounding, made capital.

Cabinet council first instituted.

Muslins from India, first worn in England.

Salt-mines in Staffordshire, discovered.

Charles-Fort at Kinsale, began and received that name by the duke of Ormond, who came to review it; it cost 73000l. on the works to the sea, 100 pieces of brass cannon were mounted, carrying from 24 to 42 lb. ball.

The channel to the south of the King's-marsh, now called Dunscombe's-marsh, was cut, and the quay on the same began to be filled up.

By a bye-law of the corporation, made November the 8th, the sons of a freeman, at the age of 21 years are admitted to be free, without paying any fine except officers fees.

1671 Blood attempted to steal the crown out of the tower, May the 9th.

The play-house in Smock-Alley fell, and killed several, besides divers bruised and hurt, Dec. 26th.

The apprentices in Dublin assembled with an intent to break down the wooden-bridge, twenty of whom were seized and committed to the castle, but afterwards as they were carrying to bridewell, under a guard of soldiers, they were rescued, and four of them killed in the fray; hence it was called Bloody Bridge. The occasion of this riot was on account of a ferry belonging to the city, which the building of this bridge effected.

This year a proclamation was issued for all the corporations to renew their charters; the city of Cork appointed Henry Bathurst, esq; to be their agent for the renewing of theirs.

1672 Admiral earl of Sandwich, blown up in an engagement with the French, May 28.

Shoulder-knots first used.

Louis XIV. over-runs great part of Holland, when the Dutch opened their sluices, being determined to drown their country, and retire to their settlements in the East-Indies.

African company established.

The obliquity of the ecliptic observed by Richer to be $23^{\circ} 28' 54''$.

Farthings first coined by Government, August 16th. The Dutch fleet defeated at Southwold-Bay, by the duke of York, May the 28th.

Tobago, in the West-Indies, taken from the Dutch, December 20th.

According to sir William Petty, there were no more than 1,000,000 people in Ireland.

1673 The prince of Orange made Stadholder.

Prince Rupert defeats the French fleet, Aug. 11th.

*An alphabetical list of the noblemen and gentlemen in the commission of the peace for this country, in the year 1773, exclusive of the mayors of Cork and Youghal, the Sovereign of Kinsale, and the provost of Bandon, all for the time being.—Note, Thus marked *, or thus †, were appointed since the year 1750.*

Adderly, Thomas, esq;

Aldworth, Boyle, esq;

Aldworth, Richard, esq;

* Aldworth, St. Leger, esq;

* Anderson, William, esq;

* Ashe, Richard, esq;

* Atkin, Walter, esq;

* Austen, William, esq;

* Ball, Robert, esq;

* Beecher, Edward, esq;

Bernard, Arthur, esq;

* Bernard, Francis, sen. esq;

Bernard, Francis, jun. esq;

* Bernard, James, esq;

* Bernard, John, esq;

* Bernard, Roger, esq;

Berkeley, rev. Robert,

* Bligh, rev. Robert,

* Bousfield, Benjamin, esq;

* Bowerman, Henry, esq;

* Bowles, George, esq;

* Brereton, George, esq;

* Brown, rev. Edward,

* Brown, Richard, esq;

* Brown, rev. St. John,

* Bullen, John, esq;

* Bullen, Robert, esq;

* Butler, Thomas, esq;

Callaghan, Robert, esq;

* Capell, Joseph, esq,

- *Carey, Peter, esq;
 - *Carey, William, esq;
 - *Chester, Richard, esq;
 - *Chinnery, Broderick, esq;
 - *Chinnery, rev. George, Chinnery, Nicholas, esq;
 - *Colthurst, sir John, bart.
 - *Colthurst, John, esq;
 - *Connor, Roger, esq; Conron, Christopher, esq;
 - *Coote, Chidley, esq;
 - *Coppinger, Maurice, esq; Corker, Thomas, esq;
 - *Cotter, sir Js. Lawr. bart.
 - *Cowley, William, esq;
 - *Creagh, Michael, esq; Creed, John, esq;
 - *Crofts, Wills, esq;
 - *Croker, Taylor, esq;
 - *Cross, Philip, esq; Dalacourt, Robert, esq;
 - *Davies, Henry, esq; Davies, Rowland, esq;
 - Davies, rev. Michael,
 - *Deane, Jocelyn, esq;
 - *Deane, sir Rob. Tilsen, bart.
 - *Devonshire, Abraham, esq;
 - *Donoghue, John, esq;
 - *Drew, Francis, esq;
 - *Durdin, Alexander, esq;
 - *Earberry, Matthias, esq;
 - *Elphin, right rev. Jemmett, lord bishop of
 - *Evans, Eyre, esq;
 - *Evans, Nicholas Green, esq;
 - *Evans, rev. Thos. Waller,
 - *Eyre, Richard, esq;
 - *Falkiner, Riggs, esq;
 - *Fitz-gerald, Richard, esq; of Mitchelstown,
 - *Fitzgerald, Robert Uniacke esq;
 - Fitzmaurice, hon. John,
 - *Fitzsimons, Walter, esq;
 - *Freeman, Joseph, esq;
 - *Freeman, Matthew, esq; Freke, sir John, bart.
 - French, Savage, esq;
 - *Fuller, William, esq;
 - Gibbons, Thomas, esq;
 - Gifford, Arthur, esq;
 - *Godsell, James, esq;
 - *Gould, Michael, esq;
 - *Gorden, Robert, esq;
 - Grady, Standish, esq;
 - *Gray, Francis, esq;
 - *Gray, Richard, esq; Gumbleton, Richard, esq;
 - *Hendley, Matthias, esq;
 - *Herrick, Falkiner, esq;
 - *Hewitt, rev. Henry,
 - *Hewitt, Isaac, esq;
 - *Hington, rev. James, Hoare, Edward, esq;
 - Hicare, Samuel, esq;
 - *Hodnett, rev. William,
 - *Henner, Robert, esq;
 - *Hull, William, esq; of Ca-hermal,
 - *Hull, William Richard esq;
 - *Hungerford, Thos. esq;
 - *Hutchinson, Massey, esq;
 - *Jackson, Rowland, esq;
 - Jaffries, Js. St. John, esq;
 - *Jephson, Denham, esq;
 - Jarvais, Samuel, esq;
 - Jones, Edward, esq;
 - *Kearney, James, esq;
 - Kenny, rev. John.
- Knight,

- †Knight, Christopher, esq; †Purdon, George, esq;
 †Lawton, Hugh, esq; †Puxley, Henry, esq;
 †Leader, William, esq; Roberts, Randal, esq;
 †Lisle, right hon. John, lord †Roberts, William, esq;
 baron of †Roche, Edmond, esq;
 †Lloyd, Edward, esq; Rogerson, John, esq;
 Longfield, John, esq; †Rye, John, esq;
 †Longfield, Richard, esq; †St. Leger, Warham, esq;
 †Lumley, William, esq; †Sealy, George, esq;
 Lysaght, John, esq; †Shannon, right hon. Rich-
 †Lysaght, Nicholas, esq; ard, earl of, *custos rot.*
 †Lysaght, William, esq; †Snow, William, esq;
 †M'Carthy, Ruby, esq; †Spaight, Thomas, esq;
 †Mannix, Henry, esq; †Spread, William, esq;
 †Marshall, John, esq; †Stawell, George, esq:
 †Massey, Hugh, esq; †Stawell, Samson, esq;
 †Meade, David, esq; †Stawell, William, esq;
 †Mellefont, Richard, esq; †Steele, Robert, esq;
 †Mockler, rev. James, †Strangford, right hon. and
 Moore, Emanuel, esq; rev. Philip, lord viscount.
 †Morris, Abraham, esq; †Sullivan, rev. John,
 †Morris, Jonas, esq; †Supple, Edmond, esq;
 †Mount-Cashel, right hon. †Supple, James, esq;
 Stephen, lord viscount, Supple, William, esq;
 †Newenham, sir Edw. knt. †Swayne, Benjamin, esq;
 †Newenham, Robert, esq; †Tanner, Jonathan, esq;
 Newman, Adam, esq; †Thornhill, Edw. Badham,
 Newman, Richard, esq; esq;
 †O'Callaghan, Daniel, esq; †Tisdall, rev. Michael,
 †O'Leary, Denis, esq; Tonson, Richard, esq;
 Parker, John, esq; †Tottenham, Cliffe, esq;
 †Parker, Matthew, esq; †Townsend, Edward Man-
 Parker, Robert, esq; sell, esq;
 †Parsons, Thomas, esq; †Townsend, Richard, esq;
 †Peard, Christopher, esq; †Townsend, rev. Richard,
 †Pearde, Henry, esq; Townsend, rev. Horatio,
 †Philpott, Usher, esq; †Townsend, John, esq; of
 †Purcell, James, esq; Mardyke
 †Purcell, rev. Richard. Travers, Boyle, esq;
 †Purdon, Bartholomew, esq; Travers, Robert, esq;
 Travers,

- †Traverse, Walter, esq; White, Richard, esq;
 †Underwood, Richard, esq; †White, Simon, esq;
 †Unicke, John, esq; †Widenham, rev. Thomas,
 †Wallis, Henry, esq; †Witheral, Joseph, esq;
 †Warren, Robert, esq; Wrixon, Henry, esq;
 †Watkins, Westrop, esq;

 The reader will please to note, that the above list should be placed among the articles of 1773.

1674 The Dutch agree to honour the English flag.

A witch tree, in sir Walter Baggot's park, in the county of Stafford, which took two men five days in felling it; it lay 40 yards in length, the stool 5 yards and 2 feet diameter, 14 loads of wood broke in the fall, and 48 loads in the top; there were 8,660 feet of board and plank; it cost 10l. 17s. sawing; the whole substance was computed to be 97 tons.

October 7, ann. 1674, there was an order of council, that a grant should pass under the seal of the city of Cork, of the place of prior of the hospital of St. Stephen, to William Worth, esq; to hold the same as Richard Ward, esq; enjoyed it, which grant the said William Worth, esq; is to deposit into the hands of the mayor, together with the resignation of the said Mr. Ward; and also, all deeds and leases relating to the lands of the said hospital, in the north liberties of the city, until a proper instrument be perfected by the said William Worth, relinquishing all other titles to the same employ, but what he shall receive from the corporation; which deed being perfected, the said grant is to be delivered to the said William Worth, esq;

Signed John Bayly, mayor.

1675 Coffee-houses suppressed on account of the liberty taken with the politics of the times.

Calicoe printing, and the Dutch-loom engine, first used in England.

Peter Fox and five more, pretending to be passengers in a rich ship in Holland, bound for France, murdered the master and some of the crew, and brought her to Ireland; they were all executed at St. Stephen's-Green.

Phosphorus, artificial fire, discovered.

1676 Essex-bridge in Dublin, built by sir Humphry Jarvis.

The following subsidies were, this year, raised in this county. The earl of Cork, 110l. He paid more than any nobleman in Ireland; for I find the duke of Ormond then paid but 100l.—the earl of Barrymore, 30l.—earl of Carbery, 15l.—earl of Clancarty, 40l.—earl of Orrery, 20l.—Lord Courcy, 2l.—Lady Clancarty, 15l.—the bishoprics of Cork and Ross, 32l. 16s.—the bishoprick of Cloyne, 41l. 4s.—the county of Cork and city of Cork, 1364l. 18s.

The south bridge of the city of Cork, built by the corporation.

1677 Lady Mary of England, daughter to James duke of York, married to William, prince of Orange.

Violins invented.

The micrometer invented by Kircher.

1678 The peace of Nimeguen.

The habeas corpus act passed.

A strange darkness at noon-day, Jan. 12.

The wife of William Peters, at the bunch of keys in High-street, Dublin, was delivered of four sons, who all lived to be baptized, September 14th.

Several rich French prizes brought into Kinsale, by the prince William, a Dutch man of war; as were some Dutch prizes, by the Invincible, a French ship of war.

Draw-bridges made on the north and south bridges of the city of Cork, by order of lord Shannon, the governor.

Burying in woollen, first began.

June 10th, The corporation of the city of Cork, by a bye-law, changed the mode of choosing a mayor and

and sheriffs which was. The mayor and two sheriffs made choice each man of three persons out of the council, being nine in all; who, with the present mayor and sheriffs, made twelve. These twelve went into the castle, and there continued till they made choice of three other persons out of the common council, to be offered to the freemen as candidates for the mayoralty, one of whom they elected by votes; in case of disagreement of the twelve men until 12 o'clock at night, the mayor and sheriffs made choice next day of three more, and proceeded as before upon a choice of three persons to be candidates to the freemen for the place of mayor. The mode adopted was, that the mayor and sheriffs, as formerly, should choose three persons, who were to retire, as before, to the castle; and if they disagreed until twelve at night, the mayor was next day, at 11 o'clock, to call a council, the majority of which were to agree on three persons to be on the election for mayor.

1680 A great comet appeared, and from its nearness to our earth, alarmed the inhabitants. It continued visible from Nov. 3, to March 9.

William Penn, a Quaker, receives a charter for planting Pennsylvania.

1681 The votes of the house of commons began to be printed.

Dr. Oliver Plunket, titular primate of Ireland, was executed at Tyburn for high-treason, July 1st.

Bomb-ketches invented by the French.

1683 Earl of Essex cut his throat in the tower, July 13th. Siege of Vienna raised by 100,000 Turks, Sep. 10th. King George II. born October 30th.

A severe frost that lasted thirteen weeks.

India stock sold from 360 to 500 per cent.

City Tholsel, Dublin, built.

Kilmainham hospital built at the charge of the army, by the duke of Ormond.

Penny-post set up in London and suburbs, by one Murray, an upholsterer, who afterwards assigned the same to one Dockwra; afterwards claimed by the government, who allowed the latter a pension of 200l. a year, in 1711. First set up in Dublin, 1774.

Ann, queen of England, married to prince George, of Denmark.

1684 A great part of the castle of Dublin was consumed by a fire that began about two in the morning; his excellency the earl of Arran, narrowly escaping. The great magazine of powder, as also the tower in which the ancient records of the kingdom were kept, was happily preserved; which else had laid the city in ruins.

1685 Charles II. died, aged 55, and was succeeded by his brother, James II.

The duke of Monmouth, natural son to Charles II. raised a rebellion, but was defeated at the battle of Sedgmore, and beheaded.

The edict of Nantz was revoked by Louis XIV. and the Protestants were greatly distressed.

James II. and his queen, crowned April 23d.

Titus Oates, D. D. whipt, May 20th.

Alderman Cornish hanged, and Mrs. Grant burnt, October 23d.

1686 The earl of Tyrconnel, sworn lord lieutenant of Ireland, who, not being able to prevail on the magistracy of the city of Dublin to admit Roman catholics to their freedom, had a *quo warranto* brought against the city charter, and appointed popish judges in every court.

The Newtonian philosophy published.

1687 There were exported from Ireland this year, 11360 pieces of new draperies, and 1,129,716 yards of frizes.

An inundation in Dublin, and Essex bridge broken down, at which time a carriage passing over, fell into the river, the coachman and one horse perished.

White paper first made in England.

The Protestant dissenters, to avoid persecution, go in great numbers to America.

The palace of Versailles, near Paris, finished by Louis XIV.

1688 The Revolution in Great Britain begins Nov. 5.

King James abdicates, and retires to France, Dec. 3.

King William and queen Mary, daughter and son-in-law to James, are proclaimed February 16.

Viscount Dundee stands out for James in Scotland, but was killed by general Mackay at the battle of Killycrankie; upon which the Highlanders, wearied with repeated misfortunes, dispersed.

Smyrna destroyed by an earthquake.

The nation, represented by its parliament, now fixed the so long-contested bounds between the prerogative of the crown, and the rights of the people.

They prescribed the terms of reigning to the prince of Orange, and chose him for their sovereign, in conjunction with his consort, Mary.

February 25th, the people of Bandon disarmed the garrison, but soon surrendered, and purchased their pardon for one thousand pounds.

James, duke of Ormond died, July 21st.

The art of softening bones, first found out.

Charity schools first began in England.

King James heard mass in a chapel belonging to a monastery, on the north side of the city of Cork; he was supported through the streets of the city by two franciscan friars, and attended by many others of the same order in their habits. The possessions of this house were originally granted to Andrew Skiddy, by queen Elizabeth, who assigned them to the earl of Cork, and by him given to his son, the lord Broghill, afterwards earl of Orrery. This house is now entirely demolished.

1689 The prince of Orange landed at Torbay November 4th, 1688; proclaimed king, Feb. 13th, 1689.

King James's abdication voted by the house of commons, January 28th.

- 1689 March 12th, 37 French men of war arrived in Kinsale, and on the 14th, 5000 French landed.
- King James's parliament sat till the 20th of July, and passed an act of repeal of the act of settlement; and by an act of attainder, attainted near 3000 Protestants.
- King James issued a proclamation for making brass money current in Ireland, June 18th.
- William and Mary crowned April 11th.
- Lord chief justice Jeffereys died in the tower, April 18th, to which place he had been committed Dec. 12th, 1688, by the lord mayor of London.
- The college of Dublin turned into a barrack for popish soldiers, when the provost and fellows were dispossessed. Dr. Moore, a popish priest, nominated provost, who, contrary to expectation, conducted himself with prudence, and paid great attention to the preservation of the books and manuscripts.
- The church tythes appointed by act of parliament to be paid to the Roman clergy.
- The Protestants of Ireland disarmed by order of Tyrconnel.
- Duke Scomberg landed at Bangor with 10,000 men, August 13th. Killed at the battle of the Boyne.
- One thousand Enniskillimers, under colonel Lloyd, routed 5000 Irish going to Sligo, and killed 700 of them, September 7th.
- The brass coin raised by calling in the half-crowns, and stamping them anew for crowns, at Dublin, December 3d.
- On the failure of brass, king James had his image impressed on pewter, which was also to have been made current, had it not been for king William's victory at the Boyne.
- The land-tax passed in England.
- The toleration-act passed in ditto.
- Several bishops were deprived for not taking the oaths to William.
- William Fuller, who pretended to prove the prince of

of Wales spurious, was voted by the commons to be a notorious cheat, impostor, and false accuser.

Episcopacy abolished in Scotland.

1690 The battle of the Boyne, gained by William against James in Ireland.

Limerick was besieged. Sarsfield surprized and destroyed the great guns, with tin boats, ammunition and provisions, at Ballynedy, within seven miles of the besieger's camp, to which they were coming.

The town attacked, but not carried.

The siege is raised.

King William returns to England.

Judges were appointed for the circuits of Munster, Leinster and Ulster.

Londonderry besieged April 20th; raised July 31st, after which the Dartmouth frigate forced her way up to the town.

James II. sailed from Brest with 17 ships of war, and landed at Kinsale.

Admiral Herbert attacked the French fleet in Bantry Bay.

Mr. Richard Maunfell of Cork, narrowly escaped being hanged for refusing to take the brass money.

The day before the siege of Derry, 2000 Enniskilliners met major-general McCarthy with 6000 men, whom they took prisoners, routed his army, and destroyed near 2000 men, with the loss of about 20 men on their side.

The city of Cork made a resistance for five days against a regular army, under the command of the earl of Marlborough; the garrison, consisting of 4500 men, surrendered on Michaelmas-day, and were made prisoners of war. Mac-Elligot, the governor, took 500l. from the inhabitants to save it from fire, and the next day set fire to it at both ends.

The magistrates of Cork, reassuming their places, proclaimed king William and queen Mary, and put the city into some order.

October 3d, Earl Marlborough stormed Charlesfort,

fort, when it surrendered; it consisted of 1200 men, who had provisions for 12 months.

Sir Coudefley Shovel took a frigate out of the harbour of Dublin, in sight of the Irish.

June 14th, King William landed at Carrickfergus.

June 18th, Colonel Lutterell, governor of Dublin, issued an order, forbidding more than five Protestants to meet together on pain of death.

June 30th, King William in viewing the Irish army by the Boyne, narrowly escaped being killed by a cannon ball which grazed his right shoulder.

July 2d, King James fled to Waterford, from thence to France.

Sept. 22d, The duke of Grafton was mortally wounded by a musket ball: a black smith, who stood at the back of the old post-office, opposite Sullivan's quay, taking aim at the duke when he was giving the word of command, shot him through the heart, of which he died in a few hours. He was killed on a piece of ground adjoining the south-mall, which to this day is called Grafton's Alley.

October 15th, Kinsale surrendered.

Excise on beer and ale, first imposed by act of parliament, November 25th.

1691 When sir Richard Cox was sent to govern this country and city, and the militia thereof, notwithstanding many Protestants were dispersed and lost to their country, he raised in three weeks eight complete regiments of dragoons, and three of foot, which eleven regiments contained 6000 men.

Bottle-hill, midway between Cork and Mallow, is remarkable for a stout skirmish, fought there between the English and king James's forces, on the 29th of April, wherein the former got the victory.

On the 12th of October, the Breda frigate, lying at anchor in Cork harbour, with a number of Irish on board, took fire and blew up.

Mark Baggot, taken in Dublin as a spy in woman's cloaths, was condemned and hanged.

1691 The lord Tyrconnel died at Limerick a day before the army approached it.

Part of the English army passed over the Shannon, where the Irish army was encamped, who presently retreated.

Sligo surrendered to lord Grenard.

Athlone attacked, and the English-town taken.

This year an act passed for the raising 2500l. for the relief of the inhabitants of Bandon, to be levied in the counties of Cork, Limerick, Clare, Kerry, Tipperary and Waterford, in the following manner :—

On the county of Cork, and in the city of Cork	889	7 0
County of Limerick	—	282 5 6
The city and county of the city of ditto		55 18 6
The county of Clare	—	353 0 0
Kerry	—	153 15 0
Tipperary, including Holy-Crois	615	0 0
Waterford	—	184 15 6

The city and county of the city of ditto

55 18 6

The said money to be put into the hands of the right honourable the lord viscount Dungarvan, lord high treasurer of Ireland, Francis Bernard and Edward Riggs, esqrs. or any two of them, which they are to dispose of as they should see fit, for the relief of the said inhabitants of Bandon.

The English and Dutch Smyrna fleets anchored in the port of Kinsale, and the grand fleets of both nations at the mouth of the harbour, extending from the Old-head to Youghal. Thus, the importance of Kinsale was again known to England, when upon a false alarm, that the French fleet was approaching, the men of war could draw into a line of battle, without any trouble or concern for the merchantships, which were secured in the harbour; nor was this the only benefit England received from Kinsale this summer; for the Virginia and Barbadoes fleets likewise took sanctuary there, till an opportunity presented to convoy them safe to their respective ports.

Count

Count Schomberg (second son to the late duke) created duke of Leinster.

Monsieur St. Ruth sent from France, to command the Irish army.

General Ginckle goes to the camp at Mullingar. Sunday July 12th, was fought the decisive battle of Aughrim, when, after many severe conflicts and doubtful states, victory was declared in favour of king William. The Irish loss amounted to 7000 men, with their general St. Ruth, who fell by a cannon shot as he came down the hill of Kilcomaden. The loss of the English did not amount to more than 600 killed, and 960 wounded.

July 26th, Galway surrendered upon articles.

October 5d, Civil and military articles were agreed on for Limerick, and all the other forts then in possession of the Irish.

October 18th, The French fleet, consisting of 18 men of war, 4 fire-ships, and 20 ships of burden, arrived in the Shannon, with ammunition and provisions for the relief of Limerick; in two days after the articles were signed, there was news of their being come to Dingle-Bay.

November 1st, The last of the Irish march out of the English-town, many of whom were shipped off for France; 120 of whom were cast away on a rock in the Shannon. Their horse were shipped off at Cork afterwards.

March 23d, A proclamation was published, declaring the war of Ireland to be at an end.

Dec. 6th, The transport ships return from France, and bring an account of the mean reception of the Irish who went there, which made several regiments desert, who were not shipped off.

Dec. 23d, Lord Lucan, and the rest of the Irish officers, went off at Cork.

1692 The English and Dutch fleets, commanded by admiral Russel, defeat the French fleet off La Hogue.

The massacre of Glencoe in Scotland, Jan. 31, O. S.
Earthquakes

Earthquakes in England and Jamaica, Sept. 8.

Hanover made an electorate of the empire.

Royal College of physicians incorporated. 15th Dec.

Jan. 19th, A great frost in Ireland, which held till the middle of February.

July 18th, Four French men of war, that were disabled by admiral Russel in the battle of La Hogue, were brought into Kinsale by the king's ships; and on the 1st of August, sir George Rook, with the squadron under his command, and 40 English and Dutch merchantships, arrived in the same harbour.

1693 Two French privateers entered Kenmare river, and cut out a rich vessel of 300 tons, which was soon retaken by the Monck man of war.

The flesh-shambles of Cork erected by the corporation in the center of the city, at the expence of 481l. 5s.

About one hundred men were killed at Dublin, by the blowing up of a magazine, containing a quantity of gunpowder.

Bayonets at the end of loaded muskets, first used by the French against the confederates, in the battle of Turin.

Bank of England established by king William.

The first public lottery was drawn this year.

Commissioners appointed to enquire into the forfeited lands and goods in Ireland.

The battle of Landen in Flanders, where Luxembourg beat the English, July 29th.

1694 The tower of Limerick fell suddenly; it contained 218 barrels of powder, which by the striking of the stones, took fire, and blew up; it greatly shattered the town, killing about 100 persons, and wounded many others.

Hackney coaches and chairs established by act of parliament.

Queen Mary died at the age of 33, and William reigned alone.

Stamp duties instituted in England.

A stipstaff was sent by the house of commons against James French and Simon Dring, sheriffs of the city of Cork, for quartering soldiers on private house-keepers.

1695 Batchelors taxed ;—again in 1785.

Greenwich hospital began to receive 6d. per month from every famili.

Mariages taxed ;—again in 1784.

Kilmalham hospital founded.

The Devonshire man of war, had her deck blown up by accident, in Kinsale harbour, and thirty men wounded.

In the winter of this year, and a good part of the following spring, there fell in several places of this province, a kind of thick dew, which the country people called butter, from its colour and consistence, being soft, clammy, and of a dark yellow, as doctor St. George Ashe, then lord bishop of Cloyne, has recorded in the philosophical transactions ; it fell always in the night, and chiefly in marshy low grounds, on the top of the grafts, and on the thatch of cabins, seldom twice in the same place ; it commonly lay a fortnight without changing colour, but then dried, and turned black ; cattle fed as well where it lay, as in other fields ; it often fell in lumps, as big as the end of one's finger, thin and scatteringly ; it had a strong ill scent, somewhat like that of church-yards and graves ; and there were most of that season very stinking fogs, some sediment of which the bishop thought might possibly have occasioned this stinking dew ; it was not kept long, nor did it breed worms or other insects ; yet the country people, who had scald or sore heads, rubbed them with this substance, and said it healed them.

October 2d, This day was kept as a day of thanksgiving in Dublin, for the preservation of his majesty's person, and the taking of Namur in the sight of the French army, though 100,000 strong.

Captain

- Captain Walsh, a subject of England, but commanding a French privateer on these coasts, was taken and hanged, April 15th.
- The parliament of Ireland met, and voted a supply of 163,325l. August 27th.
- The rolls, records, and papers, relative to the acts of attainder, and other acts of king James's parliament, were cancelled and publickly burnt, October 2d.
- 1696 The peace of Ryfwick.
Elections made void by bribery.
The town of Youghal having marned out a boat, with about 40 seamen and soldiers, took a French privateer that lay at anchor under Cable-island. The privateer had seized on some boats belonging to the town, and sent in one of them for provisions, keeping the rest as hostages. The French lost five men in the engagement, and Patrick Comersford their captain, with the lieutenant and sixteen more, were wounded.
- Lords commissioners of trade, first appointed.
French Protestants settled in Ireland, and improved the linen manufacture.
- 1697 The magazine at Athlone blown up by lightning.
The chamberlain was ordered to pay seven guineas to Mr. Walker, on his producing the great charter of king Charles I. which was lost and missing several years.
About this time, several members in Dublin, and other corporation towns, associated for promoting reformation of manners, by bringing swearers and lewd persons to public punishment.
The old parish of St. Michan's, Dublin, including all that part on the north side of the river, was by act of parliament divided into three parishes, viz. the new St. Michan's, St. Paul's, and St. Mary's.
Upon the Commons address, king William gave 300cl. to Trinity College.
This year, B. Van Homrigh, esq; one of the commissioners of the revenue, was lord mayor of the

city of Dublin; and being a person very serviceable to the crown and city, he obtained a collar of SS a royal donation, for the chief magistrate of that city, to the value of near 1000l. The former collar having been lost in king James's time.

The English parliament passed a vote for reducing the army to 7000 men, and these to be native subjects; the king, to his great mortification, was obliged to dismiss even his Dutch guards.

1698 Whitehall palace burnt, January 4th.

William Molyneux, author of Ireland's Case, died in Dublin, October 13th.

The old barrack of Cork built.

Trading people have ever aimed at exclusive privileges; of this there are two extraordinary instances: two petitions were this year presented from Folkstone and Aldborough, stating a singular grievance that they suffered from Ireland, by the Irish catching herrings at Waterford and Wexford, and sending them to the Streights, and thereby forestalling and ruining petitioners markets.

In this year, according to captain South's account, in the Phil. Transact. No. 261, p. 591, there were in the city of Cork 58 seamen, 34 fisherman, 91 boatmen, in all 183; whereof 111 were papists; but the number is at present so great, they are not easily to be reckoned,

The lords and commons of England addressed king William to employ his influence in Ireland, to suppress the woollen manufacture therein; to which he answered the lords, that his majesty will take care to do what their lordships required; and to the commons he answered, I shall do all that in me lies to discourage the woollen trade in Ireland.

1699 The Scots settled a colony at the isthmus of Darien in America, and called it Caledonia.

The treaty of Carlowitz, between the emperor and the Turks.

The parliament of England vested the forfeited estates

tates of Ireland in thirteen trustees, to be sold for the public use, notwithstanding several grants already made.

Tuckey's-bridge built, from Tuckey's-quay to the east-marsh, by captain Dunscombe.

An English law passed this year to prevent the Irish exporting woollen goods, of which the following is the preamble : " For as much as wool and woollen manufactures of cloth, serge, baize, kerfies, and other fluffs, made or mixed with wool, are the greatest and most profitable commodities of this kingdom, on which the value of lands, and the trade of the nation do chiefly depend ; and whereas quantities of like the manufactures have of late been made, and are daily encreasing in the kingdom of Ireland, and in the English plantations in America, and are exported from thence to foreign markets, heretofore supplied from England, which will inevitably sink the value of lands, and tend to the ruin of the trade and woollen manufactures of this realm ; for the prevention thereof, and for the encouragement of the woollen manufactures of this kingdom, &c."

Peter the Great quitted his dominions, animated by the noble ambition of acquiring instruction, and of carrying back to his people the improvement of other nations.

1700 Charles XII. of Sweden, began his reign.

King James II. died at St. Germains, in the 68th year of his age.

India silks prohibited to be worn in England.

Died at Windsor, the duke of Gloucester, in the 12th year of his age ; a prince of early hopes, and the only remaining blossom of the present royal family.

About this time the first auction was in Britain, by Elisha Yale, a governor of Fort-George in the East-Indies, of the goods he brought home with him.

1700 Exports from G. Britain in 1700, were 7,302,716l.
8s. 7d. imports were 5,970,175l. 1s. 10d. In 1788
exports were 18,296,166l. 12s. 11d. the imports
were 17,804,024l. 16s. 1d.

The lands by which the blue-coat hospital is supported, were set so low that there were but eight boys kept; but they are since considerably increased in value, and at present there are 40 children provided for, with sufficient food, raiment and schooling; and when of a competent age, are bound out apprentice to trades and the sea service. This building owes its foundation to Dr. Edward Worth, formerly bishop of Killaloe, and dean of Cork, sometime before the restoration of Charles II.

The exports of linen from this kingdom amounted to but 14,112l. but in 1709, an act having passed in Ireland, enabling the lord lieutenant to appoint trustees for the disposal of the revenue granted for the encouragement of the linen manufacture; his grace the duke of Ormond, accordingly appointed trustees from each province, and assembled them on the 10th of October, 1711, when the deed of their appointment was read, and they proceeded to the execution of their trust. From this board, called the trustees of the linen and hempen manufactures of Ireland, has the important object of their appointment, received the most zealous and unremitting attention.

Charles XII. then only 18 years of age, made a descent on Copenhagen, and impatient to reach the shore, leaped into the sea sword in hand, when the water rose above his middle; his example was followed by his army, who put to flight the Danish troops that attempted to oppose their landing. Charles, who had never in his life before heard a general discharge of muskets loaded with ball, asked major Stuart, who stood near him, what the whistling which he heard meant; it is the noise of the bullets, replied the major, which they fire against your majesty: very well, said the king, this shall henceforth be my music.

1701 Society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, established.

The Hanoverian succession to the crown of England signed by king William, the 12th day of June. Charles XII. no sooner raised the siege of Copenhagen, in consequence of his treaty with the king of Denmark, than he turned his arms against the Russians, who had undertaken the siege of Narva, in Ingria, with 80,000 men. Charles, with only 8000 men, advanced to the relief of the place, and having carried without difficulty, all the out-posts, he resolved to attack the Russian camp. As soon as the artillery had made a breach in the entrenchments, he ordered an assault to be made with screwed bayonets, under favour of a storm of snow, which the wind drove full in the face of the enemy. The Russians for a time, stood the shock with firmness; but after an engagement of three hours, their entrenchments were forced on all sides with great slaughter, and Charles entered Narva in triumph. About 8000 of the enemy were killed in the action, many were drowned in the Narva, by the breaking down of a bridge under the fugitives, near 30,000 were made prisoners, and all their magazines, artillery, and baggage, fell into the hands of the Swedes. Charles dismissed all his prisoners, except the officers, whom he treated with generosity. When the Czar was informed of the disaster, he was chagrined, but not discouraged. "I knew that the Swedes would beat us," said he, "but in time they will teach us to beat them."

On the death of Charles II. of Spain, the duke of Anjou, second son of the dauphin of France, was crowned at Madrid, by the name of Philip V.

The emperor dignified the elector of Brandenburgh with the title of King of Prussia.

Grand alliance formed between the Emperor, the king of England, and the States-General.

Lewis XIV. in violation of the treaty of Ryswick, acknowledged the Pretender king of Great Britain, and Ireland, under the title of James III.

1702 King William died, aged 50, and was succeeded by queen Anne, daughter to James II.

The French send colonies to the Mississippi.

War declared against France on the same day, at London, the Hague, and Vienna.

Voltaire says, after the taking of Baden, by the marquis de Villars, a voice called out *we are undone*; on hearing this all his troops fled. He ran after them, crying “Come back, my friends, the victory is ours, *long live the king!*” The trembling soldiers repeated, long live the king, but continued to fly, and the marquis found the utmost difficulty in rallying the conquerors.

The confederate fleets sailed for Vigo, where the Spanish galleons, under escort of 23 ships of war were arrived. As the wealth on board these galleons was considered as the chief resource of the monarchy, and even of the whole house of Bourbon, Lewis XIV. expecting to share in it, the utmost precaution had been taken to preserve them. They were carried up into a basin, through a narrow entrance, one side of which was defended by a fort, the other with platforms mounted with cannon; a boom was thrown across the mouth of the basin, and within the boom the French squadron was drawn up; but all these obstacles was not sufficient to discourage the confederates, when animated by the hopes of so rich a prize. The French admiral set fire to his ships, and the galleons followed his example. The British tars soon extinguished it, and six ships of war were taken, seven sunk, and nine burnt; of thirteen galleons, nine fell into the hands of the conquerors, and four were destroyed; the booty was immense, and the consternation of the house of Bourbon inexpressible.

Borge, a seat near Frederickstadt in Norway, sunk into an abyss one hundred fathoms deep, which instantly became a lake, and drowned fourteen persons, with 240 head of cattle.

Apothecaries exempted from civil offices.

Semper Eadem, first used for the motto of the arms of England.

1703 The obliquity of the ecliptic observed by Bianchini to be $23^{\circ} 28' 25''$.

Kidder, bishop of Bath, and his lady, killed by the fall of a stack of chimnies.

The commons of Ireland expelled Mr. Asgill the house, for his book, asserting the possibility of translation to the other world without death.

Captains Kerby and Wade, shot at sea for cowardice April 4th.

The Grand Seignior deposed, and his throne usurped by his brother, Sept. 29th.

The duke of Ormond, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

1704 Gibraltar taken from the Spaniards by admiral Rooke.

The battle of Blenheim won by the duke of Marlborough and allies against the French.

The court of exchequer instituted in England.

Foundations of the barracks at Dublin laid.

Prussian Blue first discovered at Berlin.

Mr. Rochford, attorney-general, stabbed with a knife in St. Andrew's church, Dublin, by Mr. Cheswick.

Battle of Hochstet, where the duke of Marlborough defeated the confederate forces of French and Bavarians, under the command of monsieur Tallard who was killed in the engagement; 13000 were taken prisoners, and the remainder mostly slain or scattered, August 13th.

The number of Popish clergy in each county in the kingdom of Ireland, returned to the clerk of the council, pursuant to an act of parliament for registering the Popish clergy; 1080 in the whole kingdom, of which number 4 were in the city, and 58 in the county of Cork.

- 1705 The particulars of the siege of Barcelona, as related by Voltaire, are too much to the honour of this country to be omitted. The earl of Peterborough, says he, a man in every respect resembling those imaginary heroes that the Spaniards have represented in their romances, proposed to the prince of Hesse Darmstadt to force, sword in hand, the entrenchments which covered fort Montjoui and the town. The enterprize was accordingly executed with success; but with the loss of the brave prince of Hesse, who was killed in the attack. The garrison, however, still held out; when a bomb, directed at Montjoui, happened to enter the magazine of powder, it blew up with a terrible explosion, and the fort instantly surrendered. The town soon after offered to capitulate; and the duke of Popoli, the governor, came to the gate, in order to adjust the articles with Peterborough: but before they were signed, tumultuous shouts being heard, " You betray us!" exclaimed Popoli. " Whilst we, with honour and " sincerity, are here treating with you, your troops " have entered the town by the ramparts, and " are murdering, plundering, and committing " every species of violence."—" You are mistaken," replied Peterborough: " these must be " the troops of the prince of Darmstadt. There " is only one expedient left to save your town: " allow me freely to enter it with my Englishmen. " I will soon make all quiet, and return to the " gate to finish the capitulation." These words he uttered with an air of dignity and truth, which, joined to a sense of present danger, induced the governor to comply. Attended by some of his officers, he hastened into the streets, where the licentious soldiery, but more especially the Germans and Catalans, were pillaging the houses of the principal inhabitants. He drove them from their prey; he obliged them to quit even the booty they had seized; and he happily rescued from their

their hands the duchess of Popoli, when on the point of being dishonoured, and restored her to her husband. In a word, after having quelled every appearance of disorder in the town, he returned to the gate, and finished the capitulation with the governor ;—to the no small astonishment of the Spaniards, in general, at finding so much honour and generosity in a people, whom they had hitherto been accustomed to consider only as merciless heretics.

1706 The treaty of union betwixt England and Scotland, signed July 22d.

The battle of Ramillies, won by Marlborough and the allies.

Great eclipse of the sun, May 1st.

The act of bankruptcy commenced in England.

A great part of the walls of the city of Cork being in a ruinous condition, there was an order of council to have several of the breaches stopped, and all the stairs leading thereto taken down ; and the same year, a great part of the city wall facing the east-marsh, was taken down accordingly.

Augustus, king of Poland, deposed, and Stanislaus elected.

1707 The first British parliament.

The allies defeated at Almanza.

The custom-house of Dublin began to be built.

Sir Cloudesley Shovel was cast away on the rocks of Scilly, where his body was thrown ashore, October 22d.

Fires occasioned by servants, punishable.

Modena and Milan surrendered to the allied armies.

The Pretender (Chevalier de St. George) sailed from Dunkirk with a French fleet, 6000 land forces, and 10,000 arms, with an intention to enter the Firth of Forth, but sir George Byng, with a superior force, obliged him to go back to Dunkirk, with the loss of one ship.

1708 Minorca taken from the Spaniards by General Stanhope.

The battle of Oudenarde won by Marlborough and the allies.

A Russian ambassador arrested by a lace-merchant, which occasioned a law for their protection.

Prince George of Denmark, husband to queen Anne, died October 28th, aged 56 years.

The foundation of the exchange in Cork laid.

An epidemic fever visited Cork, from the month of August until January following, and again in 1718,—1719,—1720, and 1721, as taken from doctor Rögers's essay on the endemical diseases thereof.

Lille surrendered to the combined army.

The Czar proposed a peace to Charles, who made the following answer: "I will treat at Moscow."

When Peter heard this haughty answer, he replied, "My brother Charles always affects to play "the Alexander; but he will not, I hope, find "in me a Darius."

1709 A general naturalization of foreign Protestants enacted in England.

Mr. Eustace murdered his wife in Smithfield, Dublin, and made his escape, but being pursued by a constable, they fired a pistol at each other, and both died on the spot.

The statute in favour of literary property, passed.

Lewis XIV. offered the following terms of peace:— to yield the whole Spanish monarchy to the House of Austria, without any equivalent; to cede to the Emperor, his conquests on the Upper Rhine; to give Furnes, Ypres, Menin, Tournay, Lille, Conde, and Mabenge, as a barrier to Holland; to acknowledge the Elector of Brandenburgh as king of Prussia; the duke of Hanover as ninth elector of the empire: to own the right of queen Anne to the British throne; to remove the Pretender from the dominions of France; to acknowledge the succession to the crown of Great Britain in the Protestant line; to restore every thing required by the duke of Savoy; and to agree to the cession

sions made by the king of Portugal, by his treaty with the confederates. All which were rejected. The famous battle of Malplaquet: few battles in any age, have been so fierce and bloody; and none perhaps so long contested, since the improvement of the art of war, in consequence of the invention of gunpowder; 120,000 men were engaged on each side, and the confederate army gained nothing but the field, with the loss of 20,000 men, the enemy but half the number.

Tournay, one of the strongest and most ancient cities in Flanders, taken by the confederate army.

Poltowa, well stored with every necessary wanted by Charles's army, besieged by him, which brought on a general engagement in which he lost 9,000 slain, and 6000 with the king's military chest taken; 12,000 fled, but were obliged to surrender, for want of boats to take them over the Boristhenes; Charles, accompanied with 300 guards, with difficulty escaped to Bender.

1710 Queen Anne changed the Whig ministry for others more favourable to the interest of her brother, the late Pretender.

The cathedral church of St. Paul, London, rebuilt by sir Christopher Wren in 37 years, at the expence of one million sterling, by a duty on coals.

The English south-sea company began.

Lewis XV. of France, born February 4th.

The new law passed for adjusting the assize of bread.

Indian kings had audience of queen Anne, April 19.

This year the last presentment for killing wolves, was made in the county of Cork.

Doway, St. Venant, Bethune, and Aire, taken by the confederate army.

The battle of Elsinbury, where the Danes were beat by the Swedes.

1711 Robert Harley, esq; (afterwards earl of Oxford) was stabbed by Anthony Guiscard, who was then under examination before a committee of the privy council, March 8th, since which time, it is made

made felony of death without benefit of clergy, to assault, strike, or wound any privy counsellor in the execution of his office. Stat. 9, Anne. c. 16.

Great plague began at Copenhagen, May 22d.

James, duke of Ormond, sworn lord lieutenant of Ireland, July 3d.

An engagement between the Turks and Russians; the latter were beat and obliged to offer terms, which were agreed upon.

1712 The Sultan ordered Charles XII. to quit his territories, who replied he could not go without 1000 purses; the Sultan ordered him 1200; he then demanded 1000 more, which were refused, and the bashaw of Bender was desired to bid him depart, which he likewise refused, and with his retinue, consisting of about 300, threw up entrenchments on which they were attacked by 20,000 Turks, who took them prisoners before they had time to draw their swords. Charles, who was on horse-back between the camp and his house, took refuge in the latter, attended by a few general officers and domestics; with these he fired from the windows upon the Turks, killed 200, and bravely maintained his post, till the house was all in flames, and one half of the roof fell in. In this extremity a sentinel, named Rosen, had the presence of mind to observe, that the chancery house, which was only about fifty yards distance, had a stone roof, and was proof against fire; that they ought to fall forth, take possession of that house, and defend themselves to the last extremity. There is a true Swede, cried Charles, rushing out like a madman, at the head of a few desperadoes, but was soon made prisoner with his companions.

A furious battle took place between general Steenbock with 12000 men, and double that number of Danes and Saxons; and though the latter had every advantage of position, they were entirely routed,

routed, and driven out of the field with great slaughter.

The expedition against Quebec (from Old and New-England) failed partly from the lateness of the season, and partly from an ignorance in the navigation of the river St. Lawrence; ten transports and 2000 men were lost.

The duke of Marlborough dismissed by Q. Anne.

The wooden bridge at the north end of the city of Cork was taken down, and a fair bridge erected in its place; the piers, arches, and butments being faced with hewn stone.

The queen agreed to a suspension of arms; the immediate delivery of Dunkirk was the condition of that indulgence, which was delivered up to brigadier-general Hill, and its fortifications demolished.

General Albemarle defeated by Marshall Villars, and lost 10,000 men.

Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun killed in a duel in Hyde-park.

Robert Walpole, esq; sent to the tower, January 17th. Wednesday, May 7th, Mary Easberry was burnt at gallows-green, for poisoning her husband Daniel Easberry, tallow-chandler, who lived in Paul-street.

1713 The peace of Utrecht, whereby Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Britain, and Hudson's Bay, in North America, were yielded to Great Britain; Gibraltar and Minorca, in Europe, were also confirmed to the said crown by this treaty.

The wooden bridge at the south end of the city of Cork was taken down, and a handsome stone bridge erected at the corporation charge.

1714 Queen Anne died at the age of 50, and was succeeded by George I.

Interest reduced to *five per cent.*

A parliamentary reward offered for discovering the longitude.

The Protestant doors in the city of Dublin marked with chalk, June 16th.

The Czar made himself master of Abo, Borgo, defeated the Swedes at Tavestius, penetrated as far as Vaza, gained a complete victory over them at sea, and took the isle of Oeland,

Charles XII. had now kept his bed for ten months with an affected sickness, at Dometica, when he received a letter from his sister, to inform him that his ministers wanted to make peace with Russia and Denmark, which effectually roused him; on which he wrote to the senate, that if they pretended to assume the reigns of government, he would send them one of his boots, from which they should receive their orders, and set out on his return immediately. On his arrival he gave his only surviving sister in marriage to Frederic, prince of Hesse-Cassel.

Ormond dismissed, and Marlborough restored.

1715 Lewis XIV. died, and was succeeded by his great-grand-son Lewis XV. the late king of France.

The rebellion in Scotland began in September, under the earl of Mar, in favour of the Pretender. The action of Sheriffmuir, and several others.

The obliquity of the ecliptic observed by Louville to be $23^{\circ} 28' 34''$.

The greatest eclipse of the sun that had been for 500 years.

A great snow fell, which continued two months.

North-Gaol built by a tax on the inhabitants, and the Green coat hospital began to be erected the same year.

Iron first discovered at Virginia in America, Castle-Bernard, formerly Castle-Milhon (once the residence of O'Mahony) rebuilt by Judge Bernard.

Lord Bolingbroke, the earl of Oxford, and the duke of Ormond, impeached; Ormond and Bolingbroke escaped to the Continent; but Oxford, after an imprisonment of two years, was brought to his trial, and dismissed for want of accusers.

The duke of Berwick gives the following character of

1715 of Lewis the XIV.—“ No prince was ever so little known as this monarch ; the Protestants have represented him as a man not only cruel and false, but difficult of access. I have frequently had the honour of audiences from him, and have been very familiarly admitted to his presence : and I can affirm, that his pride was only in his appearance. He was born with an air of majesty, which struck every one so much, that no body could approach him without being seized with awe and respect ; but as soon as you spoke to him, he softened his countenance, and put you quite at ease. He was the most polite man in this kingdom ; and his answers were accompanied with so many obliging expressions, that, if he granted your request the obligation was doubled, by the manner of conferring it ; and if he refused, you could not complain.”

M'Intosh and Forster lead the Scotch rebels to Preston, where they were attacked, and surrendered to general Carpenter. Several reduced officers were immediately shot as deserters ; the noblemen and gentlemen were sent prisoners to the tower, and the common men were confined in the castle of Chester and other secure places.

The duke of Argyle, with only 3,300 men, attacked and defeated the earl of Mar at the head of 9000 men at Drumblaine.

Dec. 22d, The Pretender landed at Peterhead in Scotland, where he was joined by the earl of Mar, and conducted to Perth, where a regular council was formed, and a day fixed for his coronation at Scoon ; but the arrival of the duke of Argyle obliged them to retire to Montrose, where seeing no hope of retrieving their affairs, they embarked for France, accompanied by several other persons of distinction.

At the siege of Stralsund, the bombs fell as thick as hail upon the houses, and half the town was reduced to ashes. One day, as Charles was dictating

some letters, a bomb bursting in the neighbourhood of his apartment, his secretary dropt his pen. "What is the matter?" said the king, with a degree of chagrin, as if ashamed that any one belonging to him should be capable of fear,— "The bomb!" sighed the intimidated scribe, unable to write another word. "Write on," cried Charles, with an air of indifference, "What relation has the bomb to the letter I am dictating?"

1716 The Pretender married the princess Sobieska, grand-daughter of John Sobieska, late king of Poland.

An act passed for septennial parliaments.

The Emperor's army, commanded by prince Eugene, defeated the grand vizer at Peterwaradin.

The famous quadruple alliance, formed between France, England, Holland, and the Emperor, against the violent ambition of Spain. By this treaty the duke of Savoy was dignified with the title of King of Sardinia.

Christ church in the city of Cork, being in a ruinous condition, was taken down and rebuilt in 1720; the first sermon being preached therin on Sunday the 27th of November that year, by the reverend Philip Townsend. The corporation gave 200l. towards this building.

Earl of Derwentwater and viscount Kenmure, beheaded in London February 24th.

Justice Hall and parson Paul, hanged July 13th, for being concerned in the rebellion.

River Thames dry both above and below the bridge, whereby foot passengers went across with great ease, September 14th.

The battle of Glanmire fought on Saturday the 16th of June, occasioned by the regiment who lay in the old barrack, having turned out for their arrears and pay, which being detained from them some time past, they marched out of the barrack, and went up to lower Glasheen, with drums beating

ing and colours flying, crossed the lee, went to the foot of Dublin hill, and encamped themselves in a field belonging to Peter Healy, where they halted a few days, and then marched to Glanmire; at this time they were pursued by a regiment of soldiers (who landed that morning at the Cove of Cork) with two brass field pieces, upon which the mutineers made a stand at the further side of the bridge, headed in particular by one of themselves, a Dutchman, named John Christopher Gurvy, and some others of their own regiment, who made a resolute defence; their ammunition having failed, they made use of their buttons as a substitute for bullets, when at last they gave way, and retreated in disorder: the Dutchman, together with Coffy and Holland, two of the ring-leaders, were taken, tried by a court-martial, and shot at gallows-green; many others were severely whipt.

1717 The Turks besiege Belgrade, but were repulsed by an inferior army under prince Eugene, on which the Turks ceded Belgrade to the emperor.

Guineas reduced by parliament from twenty-two to twenty-one shillings.

British linen exported duty free.

1718 A proclamation published by the lords justices of Ireland, offering 10,000l. reward for the apprehending the late duke of Ormond, January 9th.

England offered 5000l. for apprehending him.

Colonel Henry Luttrell shot in a hackney-chair, as he was returning home from Lucas's coffee house, Dublin.

The marquis de Palcotti, brother to the dutchess of Shrewsbury, killed one of his servants in London; he was tried for it, found guilty, and executed.

The famous Quaker, Sir William Penn, died.

War with Spain in the month of December.

Betridge's alms-house in Cork, began to be built.

War was declared in Cork against Spain.

Alexis, the only son of Peter of Russia, by his first wife

wife, having led an abandoned life, he made him sign a solemn renunciation of his right to the crown, and least that deed should not prove sufficient to exclude the Czarowitz from the succession, he was condemned to suffer death, which event took place and suddenly. This was supposed to be in consequence of Peter having a son, (Peter) by his beloved Catherine, who soon after died.

Sir George Byng engaged the Spanish fleet near the coast of Sicily, and took or destroyed 21 ships out of 27; 14 were of the line.

The king of Sweden sat down (a second time) before Frederickshall, in the month of December, when the ground was as hard as iron, and the cold so intense, that the soldiers frequently dropped down dead. In order to animate them, he exposed himself to all the severities of the climate, as well as to the dangers of the siege, sleeping even in the open air, covered only with a cloak. One night as he was viewing them carrying on their approaches by star-light, he was killed by a half-pound ball, from a cannon loaded with grape shot. Though he expired without a groan, the moment he received the blow, he instinctively grasped the hilt of his sword, and was found with his hand in that position, so truly characteristic of his mind.

Baron de Goertz, impeached for slanderously misrepresenting the nation to Charles, and beheaded.

1719 The Mississippi scheme at its height in France.

Lombe's silk-throwing machine, containing 26,586 wheels, erected at Derby; takes up one-eighth of a mile; one water-wheel moves the rest; and in 24 hours it works 318,504,960 yards of organzine silk thread.

Great thunder and lightning in Dublin, which continued from two o'clock in the afternoon, till five the next morning.

The new barrack in Cork built.

The

1719 In this year the charitable infirmary was begun to be erected in the old church-yard of Saint Mary Shandon ; the work was supported by the voluntary subscriptions of several worthy persons, and the shell of the house was finished in 1721. The building is, in length, 70 feet, and 24 broad, and is capable of receiving 24 sick persons, on three floors, four chambers on a floor, and two persons in each chamber. In every chamber there are fire places, and all other conveniences for the sick, and a fair gallery on each floor for them to walk in. Here are also a kitchen and store-room, a chamber for medicines, with a convenient room adjoining for the surgeon, and other offices ; under ground, for the nurse-tenders, &c.

On the 15th of October, 1719, the corporation granted to captain Thomas Deane, a piece of ground adjacent to St. Peter's church, to erect a school and alms-house thereon. And the house was built accordingly for the education of forty poor children, twenty of each sex, who are clothed and taught gratis to read, write, &c. by a master and mistres, who are lodged and accommodated in the same building, and have 14l. per annum salary ; the sum of 52l. yearly, is bequeathed, by the pious donor for the use of this charity, who further gives a loaf of bread to each poor child every Sunday. The late rev. archdeacon Pomroy, minister of this parish, added six boys to the foundation, and gave 180l. to be put to interest for this use. In the alms-house are maintained eight poor people, 6 men and 2 women, who have a weekly allowance of 1s. 6d. each. They have also a suit of clothes every other year, a great coat, and other necessaries. The building is plain, and commodious for the purpose.

The quay, called Kyrle's-quay, on the east side of the north-gaol, was built.

Ulrica Eleonora, sister to Charles XII. elected queen, but she relinquished the crown to her husband, the prince

prince of Hesse, who was chosen by the States, and mounted the throne on the same condition, with his royal consort.

Philip V. of Spain acceded to the terms prescribed by the quadruple alliance.

Seven thousand Swedes perished in a storm of snow, upon the mountains of Rudel and Tydcl, in their march to attack Dromtheim.

1720 South-sea scheme in England began April 7; was at its height at the end of June, and quite sunk about September 29th, which ruined several hundred families.

A great earthquake in China.

The plague broke out at Marseilles, August 16th.

A charity sermon preached at all the churches in Dublin, for the poor weavers, by order of government, and the money gathered amounted to £227l. 14s. 2d.h.

June 16th, happened the unfortunate accident at the four-courts, Dublin, at the trial of the two Mr. Brigantines, for killing a constable in golden-lane, whereby twenty were crushed to death, and several wounded, by their crowding out of the courts upon a false alarm of their being on fire.

 The mardyke (commonly called the red-house-walk) first laid out by Edward Webber, esq; town-clerk. St. Nicholas's church in Cork, began to be erected on the 19th of January.

Late lord Gerald de Courcy, was by his grace the duke of Grafton, presented to his majesty king George the First, when he had the honour to kiss his hand, and to assert his ancient privilege; and on the 22d of June 1727, he was presented by the lord Cartaret to his late majesty, king George II. by whom he was graciously received, had the honour of kissing his hand, and of being covered in his presence.

1721 Buttons and button-holes of cloth, prohibited by law.

Inoculation first tried on criminals.

St. Anne's

1722 St. Anne's church began to be built upon the old foundation where St. Mary Shandon stood, and it was determined to make it a distinct parish, on the demise or removal of the incumbent; it was erected by subscription.

John, duke of Marlborough, died June 16th.

Counsellor Layer hanged for treason, March 17th.

Captains Henry Ward and Francis Fitzgerald, were hanged and quartered at gallows-green, Cork, on Wednesday, April 18th, for enlisting men for the service of the Pretender; they were prosecuted by Maurice Hayes.

William Roe stood in the pillory on Saturday the 19th, and was severely whipt on Wednesday the 23d. of May, for repeating the following seditious words: *May king James the Third enjoy his own again!*

Daniel Murphy, on Saturday the 9th, and Patrick Sweeney, on Saturday the 16th of June, were executed at gallows-green, Cork, for enlisting men for the service of the Pretender, at the prosecution of Maurice Hayes; they were tried by a special commission.

This year Ryland and Keating were executed for the murder and robbery of Isaac Watkins, of Water-Park, esq; they both died innocent, as appeared by the confession of William Lyne, who was, at the same assizes, convicted of cow-stealing; he was tried by the same jury with Ryland and Keating, but being unwilling to criminate himself, permitted the blood of the two innocent men to be shed. Lyne declared on the gallows, that James Byrne and Michael Byrne, both brothers, himself and another man not then taken, were the only persons guilty of the said murder and robbery.— In about two years after, the two Byrnes were executed at gallows-green for another murder, and were remarkably impenitent at the time of their death.

1723 The ground on which St. Paul's church is built, was granted by the corporation to the late bishop Brown, on May 14th, and divine service was, for the first time, celebrated therein, by the reverend Edward Sampson, October 9th, 1726.

Protection of foreign ministers cancelled, Jan. 17th.
Bills of pains and penalties ordered against the bishop of Rochester, March 2d.

A patent for coining halfpence, granted to William Wood, esq; July 24th. Against this projector, Dean Swift appeared in the character of the Draper, exposed the designs of the coiner, and raised such a spirit as effectually banished him the kingdom.

Great fire at Stockholm, May 1st.

A severe edict in France against Protestants, May the 14th.

1724 An earthquake in Denmark.

A great eclipse of the sun, Monday May 12th.

The old custom-house being too small, was taken down, and the present one erected the next year.

Names of the Collectors of the Port of Cork, since King James.

- Anno 1690 Sir James Cotter, knt.
- 1690 Christopher Carleton, esq; for king William.
- 1693 Arthur Bushe, esq;
- 1698 Warham Jemmat, esq;
- 1716 Henry Arkwright, esq;
- 1717 William Maynard, esq;
- 1734 Hugh Dickson, esq; and recorder of Cork.
- 1734 John Love, esq;
- 1734 Hugh Dickson, esq; again.
- 1738 Henry Hamilton, esq;
- 1743 Henry Cavendish, esq;
- 1746 Bellingham Boyle, esq;
- 1749 John Love, esq; again.
- 1750 Sir Richard Cox, bart.
- 1755 Hon. James O'Bryen.
- 1767 Hon. Joseph Lysaght.

Besides a surveyor-general of the province, who commonly resides in this district, and whose salary is 300l. per annum, there are

A port-collector, at 150l. salary,

A collector of excise, at 100l. a year.

Two surveyors, one on the quay, and one in the stores, 60l. each.

Three land-waiters, at 40l. each.

A riding surveyor, at 65l.

A walking surveyor on the out quays, 30l.

A store-keeper, 20l.

A tide-surveyor at Cove, 50l.

His deputy, 35l.

Surveyors at Cross-haven and Passage, 35l. each.

A door-keeper of the stores, 20l.

Three coast officers, at 35l. each.

Twenty-five tide-waiters, at 30l. each.

Eight boat-men at Cove, and five more at Cork, at 20l. each.

Six boatmen at Passage, at 18l. each.

Two scale porters, at 20l. each.

Twelve supernumerary tide-waiters, at 5l. each.

Two surveyors of excise, at 65l. each.

In the whole district 18 guagers, at 40l. each. And

Two supernumerary ones, at 30l. each.

1725 St. Finbarr's church taken down, and rebuilt in
1735,

Peter, emperor of Russia, died,

1726 John Ward, of Hackney, expelled the house of commons for forgery, May 16th,

The east end of Nicholas's church in Cork, greatly damaged by thunder and lightning, on Monday June 20th; some of the books and cushions were burnt,

Douglas factory began to be built.

1727 King George died in the 68th year of his age; and was succeeded by his only son, George II.

Russia,

Russia, formerly a dukedom, is now established as an empire.

The aberration of the fixed stars discovered and accounted for by doctor Bradley.

Sir Isaac Newton died March, 28th.

A large whale came on shore at Erris, in the county of Mayo; the jaw-bone was 22 feet long.

1728 Linen-hall, Dublin, opened.

There being a great scarcity of provisions this year in the city of Cork, a desperate mob arose, and broke open the cellars of Hugh Millerd, esq; mayor of Cork, and after doing a great deal of mischief, the army was called to suppress them, when a few shots were fired; Alice Murphy, who was looking out of her window, was unfortunately shot dead, and not one guilty person hurt.

1729 In a parliament held at the blue-coat hospital, Dublin, motion for a 21 years supplies negatived by a majority of one.

Foundation of the parliament-house in college-green laid.

The first burial with linen scarves at colonel Groves's funeral, in Dublin, October 15th.

The North and South chapels in Cork built; the south one was afterwards burnt.

So remarkable a fog in London, that several chairmen mistook their way in St. James's-Park, and fell with their fares into the canal; many persons fell into Fleet-ditch, and considerable damage was done on the Thames, Jan. 1st. in the evening.

A proposal was made in the house of commons, to set up a ballast-office in the city of Cork.

By Mr. Richard Fenton's account, who collected the duty on coals applied to the building the cathedral, Christ-church, and the work-house, there was received, from Nov. 1719, to November 1726, being 7 years, 1794l. and from the first Nov. to March the 3d, 1729l. being three years and five months, 999l. 14s. the duty being 1s. per tun, making each year communibus ann. 256l. 5s. 8d. by which

which computation, there seems to be about 6000 tuns of coals burned in this city yearly, amounting to about 16 tuns and a half each day, and 500 tuns a month, which may be supplied by 150 ships, being, one with another, 40 tuns; there are also great quantities of turf consumed here.

1730 Brazil diamond mines discovered.

The ancient city of Herculaneum discovered.

Silver mines discovered at Britany in France.

The judge, sheriff, and several other persons died of the gaol distemper, at Blanford assizes.

Hannah Snell, the female soldier, had a pension settled on her.

The dragon blown off the exchange of Cork.

1731 The heart of a man found at Waverly in Surry, preserved 700 years in spirits.

The bridge on Hammond's-marsh, leading to the meeting-house, was erected; and on the same canal are several other small bridges.

A new bridewell erected in Cork, at the expence of the city.

The Dublin society formed, and has continued to maintain the precedence of its merit unrivalled.

Pragmatic sanction guaranteed, by which the succession to the Austrian hereditary dominions was secured to the heirs female of the emperor Charles the Sixth, in case he should die without male issue.

Law pleadings ordered to be in English.

This year there were 1,309,768 Roman catholics, and 700,453 Protestants in Ireland.

The shambles and milk-market near the barrack in Cork, built.

Timothy Croncen, for the murder and robbery of Andrew St. Leger, esq; and his wife, was hanged quartered and beheaded, at gallows-green, Cork, the 25th day of January; he was tried by a special commission, and immediately after his conviction, was put into a cart, and conveyed to the place of execution; his head was afterwards spiked on the

south-gaol. Joan Condon, for the same murder, was burnt the Saturday following.

1732 Kouli Khan usurped the Persian throne, conquered the Mogul empire, and returned with two hundred millions sterling.

Several public-spirited gentlemen began the settlement of Georgia in North America.

May 29th and 30th, being Whit-Monday and Tuesday, the weavers, combers, and other persons belonging to the clothing business, made an elegant appearance through the streets of Cork, with a loom drawn by horses, exhibiting to public view, the practical part of their trade in all its various branches.

1733 The Jesuits expelled from Paraguay.

Sect called *Methodists* arose in England.

Excise scheme introduced into the house of commons, and opposed by every trading town in the kingdom. For one week in this year it amounted to 28,000l. In 1744, it was 3,754,072l. In the same year the malt distillery of London, was 459000l. The revenue was 3,847,000l. in 1746.

1734 Forgery first punished with death in England.

Stock-jobbing forbid by parliament.

The prince of Orange married in London to the princess Royal, March 14th.

The French and their allies were successful in Italy. The Spaniards made themselves masters of Naples and Sicily.

Count de Moëtemar gained a complete victory over the Imperialists.

The forces of France and Piedmont, under old Marshal Villars and the king of Sardinia, took Milan and other important places.

The Marshal de Coigny, who succeeded to the command of the French army on the death of Villars, defeated the Imperialists, in which their general was killed; they were again defeated at Guastalla where the prince of Wirtemberg was slain; on this the emperor sued for peace.

Fifty sheriffs of London appointed in one day, 35
of whom paid their fines, July 2d.

Three tygers whelped in the tower of London, Au-
gust 2d.

Mr. Ford, one of the fellows of Trinity-College,
Dublin, was shot by one of the scholars.

Mrs. Harris, a Quaker, presented her majesty with
two caps of uncommon fineness for the princess
of Orange, as part of her child-bed linen, with
verses in needle-work on them; that for a prince
had the following lines:

*As providence to glorious William gave
These happy nations, which he came to save ;
Still may kind heaven with royal honours bless
His princely race, and send us large increase.*

“ May it please the Queen,

“ A faithful subject of thine, and one of those
“ called Quakers (a people who have distinguished
“ themselves by their love to thy family) has been
“ excited by the happy marriage of that amiable
“ princess thy eldest daughter with the prince of
“ Orange, to shew that the pleasing thoughts of
“ it remained with her many days; I have, O
“ queen! with my own hands (though I am
“ more than 64 years of age) wrought this linen,
“ which I have taken the liberty to present to thy
“ royal hand; I beseech thee suffer thy grand-
“ child to wear it, and may the Almighty, who
“ has made thee mother of many children, make
“ them and their children comforts to thee and
“ to thy people. So prays thy humble but faith-
“ ful subject,

Mary Harris.”

1735 Forty carcasses of beef were seized and burnt before
the exchange of Cork, as not being fit for trans-
portation.

Portland Isle had one hundred yards of its north end
sunk into the sea, which did 4000l. damage to the
pier, Dec. 20th.

The Derwentwater estate forfeited to the crown, in
N 2 the

the year 1715, appointed for the support of Greenwich hospital.

1736 Captain Porteous having ordered his soldiers to fire upon the populace at an execution of a smuggler, was hanged by the mob at Edinburgh.

A transit of Mercury observed by Cassini.

Prince Eugene of Savoy, died April 10th.

War between the Empress and the Port.

General Lases reduced Azoph; the Count de Munich forced the lines of Prekop, took Banievary, and laid all Tartary waste by fire and sword. Next campaign, Munich entered the Ukraine, and invested Oczakow, which he carried, though defended by an army of 10,000 men.

1737 A dreadful hurricane at the mouth of the Ganges, October 10th.

The city of Venice made a free port.

Queen Carolina died November 20th.

Plays required to be licensed by the lord chamberlain by parliament.

1738 Westminster-bridge, consisting of 15 arches, begun; finished in 1750, at the expence of 389,000l. which was defrayed by parliament.

The order of St. Januarins established at Naples.

The value of the gold coin reduced in Ireland, September 10th.

Gill-Abbey castle fell down, after standing 980 years.

1739 Letters of marque issued out in London against Spain July 21, and war declared Oct. 23.

The empire of Indostan ruined by Kouli Khan.

An intense frost in Britain.

Henry lord baron Santry, tried by his peers, and found guilty of stabbing a man, of which he died, April 27th.

The river Dee made navigable from Hertford to Ware, and so to London, 12. George II.

Lough-a-Drippel, near Dunmanway, did not freeze in the great frost of this year. The famous lake Ness in Scotland, never freezes; but on the contrary, in the most violent frosts, great clouds and steams.

1739 steams arise from it. Rosemary, growing in gardens round it, stood the severest frosts; whereas a far less intemperate winter, killed all that grew in gardens situated in warmer places. On the top of a high mountain in Scotland, called Meal-Furnenny, four miles west of Lough-Ness, is a lake of cold fresh water, about 30 fathoms in length, and six broad, that could not be sounded with 100 fathoms of line; this water is also said never to freeze.

The river Lee was frozen up towards the end of this year, after which a great scarcity followed; so that wheat sold the ensuing summer for 2l. 2s. the kilderkin; and in two years after was sold for 6s. 6d. the kilderkin.

Augustus II. king of Poland, died in 1733; on this event, Stanislaus Leczinski, whom Charles XII. had invested with the sovereignty in 1704, and whom Peter the Great had dethroned, now became father-in-law to Lewis XV. was a second time chosen king. But the emperor, assisted by the Russians, obliged the Poles to proceed to a new election. The elector of Saxony, son of the late king of Poland, who had married the emperor's niece, was raised to the throne, under the name of Augustus III. and Stanislaus, as formerly, was obliged to abandon his throne.

In 1734, France entered into an alliance with Spain and Sardinia, and war began in Italy.

The duke of Berwick passed the Rhine, reduced Fort-Kehl, and invested Phillipsburgh; and the Count de Belleisle conquered Trawback. Berwick was killed, but Phillipsburgh was taken nevertheless. The marquis d'Asfeld, who succeeded to the command of the French army, continued the operations in the sight of prince Eugene, and in spite of that experienced general, and the overflowings of the Rhine, the place was forced to surrender.

War was declared this year against Spain, and Admiral Haddock sent to cruise off their coast;

Vernon to command in the West-Indies, who took Porto-Bello with only six ships and 240 soldiers. Anson was sent to ravage the coasts of Chili and Peru, and 27 sail of the line, with frigates, &c. sent to the West-Indies to act in consort with Vernon, and co-operate with Anson, by means of intelligence to be received across the Isthmus of Darien.

1740 Silesia taken by the king of Prussia.

Impressed seaman's bill.

Potatoes sold this year at 30s. the barrel.

The emperor Charles VI. died.

The king of Prussia offered to supply the queen of Hungary with money and troops, to protect her dominions, and place her husband on the throne, provided she would cede to him the lower Silesia, which she refused, and which produced three engagements, in which the Prussian monarch was victorious. When the court of Versailles heard of his success, they sent 50,000 troops towards the Danube, and 40,000 on the side of Westphalia, to keep in awe the elector of Hanover, and proposed an application to be made to the princes of the empire to concur in the destruction of the house of Austria, and to share its spoils.

The Corn-market of Cork built.

The summer after the hard frost, there was a large pit dug at the back of the green in Shandon church-yard, where several hundred indigent persons were buried for want of money to purchase graves for themselves.

The sixpenny household loaf this year, weighed but two pound thirteen ounces.

Timothy Hurly, Honora Hurly his wife, Timothy Hurly his son, Maurice Filihy his son-in-law, Cornelius Fowloe, Michael Shinnick and Mary Bradeen, were executed at gallows-green, Easter-Saturday, April 5th, for stealing a piece of linen-cloth out of the dwelling-house of John Terry, esq; one of the sheriffs of the city of Cork. Cornelius

nelius Fowloe, declared on the gallows, a few moments before he was launched into eternity, that if he had his liberty, he would steal the shirt and blanket, pointing to them where they were drying on a bush opposite the gallows, and just before his face, without being discovered, notwithstanding the multitude of spectators then in his presence.

1741 The custom-house of Limerick burnt, October 2d.
The Superb man of war, brought into Kinsale a Caracca ship, worth 200,000. Dec. 25th.

The whole town of Omagh in Irekland, consumed by fire, except the church and four houses, May the 4th.

In the dead of the night John Bodkin, with some ruffians entered into his father Oliver Bodkin's house, about three miles from Tuam, murdered him, his wife, and son, with 3 maid servants and 4 men.

The count de Belleisle negociated a treaty between Lewis XV. and Frederick III. in which it was stipulated, that the elector of Bavaria, together with the Imperial Crown, shouald possess Bohemia, Upper Austria, and the Tyrolese; that Augustus the Third should have Moravia, and Upper-Silesia, and his Prussian majesty Lower Silesia, the town of Neiss, and county of Glatz.

The elector of Bavaria appointed by Lewis general of his army, with Belleisle and Broglio to act under him.

The parliament of England granted 300,000. as a supply to the queen of Hungary.

The elector, joined with the French forces, surprised the city of Passau, and entered Upper Austria with 70,000 men, took possession of Lintz, advanced within a few leagues of Vienna, and sent a summons to the governor to surrender the place. The queen left it in the care of her husband, and brave generals, and retired to Gresberg, where she assembled the States, and addressed them as follows :—

1741 " Abandoned by my friends, persecuted by my
 " enemies, and attacked by my nearest relations,
 " I have no resource but in your fidelity and va-
 " lour. On you alone I depend for relief; and
 " into your hands I commit, with confidence, the
 " son of your sovereign, and my just cause." The
 Palatines drew their swords, and cried, " We will
 " die for our king, Maria Theresa!" All were
 instantly in arms; six armies were immediately
 formed, and the Elector was induced to moderate
 his ideas, and march into Bohemia, where being
 joined by 20,000 Saxons, he laid siege to Prague,
 which was taken by the gallantry of count Saxe,
 natural son of Augustus II. of Poland, who had
 entered into the French service.

The elector of Bavaria was crowned king of Bohe-
 mia at Prague, proceeded to Frankfort, where he
 was elected Emperor, under the name of Charles
 the Seventh.

The right rev. the lord bishop of Clogher, has given
 us the following relation, in the Philosophical
 Transactions, N°. 461, page. 813, Aug. 1741.

" His lordship met with a man at Innishannon,
 " about 70 years of age, who, out of gratitude
 " for a charity he had given him, shewed him a
 " curiosity, which was that of his breasts, with
 " which he affirmed, he had once given suck to a
 " child of his own: his wife, he said, died when
 " the child was about two months old; the child
 " crying exceedingly while it was in bed with him,
 " he gave it his breast to suck, only with an ex-
 " pectation to keep it quiet; but behold, he found
 " that the child, in time, extracted milk; and he
 " affirmed, that he had milk enough afterwards
 " to rear the child. His breasts were very large
 " for a man, and his nipple larger than is common
 " in women."

1742 First ships with Irish coals arrived in Dublin, from
 Newry.

A letter

1742 A letter from admiral Matthews gave an account, that a French man of war passing in sight of the fleet, and refusing to pay the compliment to the British flag, the admiral fired at him, to bring him to, but the commander persisting in his obstinacy, a man of war was ordered out to force him to good manners, who, pouring a broadside into him, sunk him directly.

Sweden declared war against Russia, to prevent the empress Elizabeth (daughter to Peter the Great) from aiding her sister sovereign.

The English nation espoused the cause of the queen of Hungary, and liberal subscriptions were opened by private individuals, for the support of Maria Thieresa. The parliament voted her 50,000*l.* augmented the land forces to 62,000, sent 16,000 men under the earl of Stair, to make diversions in her favour, and ordered them to be joined by 6000 Hessians, and 16,000 Hanoverians.

The new-created emperor lost Lintz on the day of his creation, though defended by 10,000 French; the Austrians dislodged them from all their strong holds, entered the emperor's dominions, defeated Thoring at Memberg, and took Munich the capital, while prince Charles of Lorraine, with 30,000 infantry, and 18,000 cavalry, drove the Prussians out of Moravia and Olmentz, which they had taken.

The Austrians now turned their thoughts to attacking Belleisle and Broglie, but the Prussian monarch being reinforced with 30,000, returned to assist his allies. The armies met and fought, but neither could be said to have conquered.

The king of Prussia began to sicken of such bloody engagements, and to doubt the sincerity of the French. He concluded an advantageous peace with the queen of Hungary. Augustus III. did the same.

The French offered to evacuate Prague, &c. provided they were allowed their arms, &c. which the queen would

1742 would not consent to. Maillebois was sent to their aid with 42,000 men ; in his march he joined a reinforcement of 30,000 under count Saxe, and entered Bohemia without resistance.

Belleisle and Broglio were besieged by prince Charles at Prague, who changed it to a blockade, left the care of it to 18,000 men, under the command of Festitz, and marched to oppose Maillebois. Meanwhile, Belleisle and Broglio formed the design of joining Maillebois, and Festitz being too weak to oppose them, they left Prague, and marched to Lentmaritz. Lorraine drove Maillebois to the Palatinate, while prince Lobkowitz obliged Belleisle and Broglio again to take refuge in Prague ; the siege of which was resumed, but Broglio made his escape in the disguise of a courier, and took the command of Maillebois's army. Belleisle out-manouvered the Austrian general, and escaped from Prague.

As admiral Haddock with 14 ships of the line, was making ready to engage a Spanish fleet of 12 sail and 200 transports, a French fleet stood in between the two hostile fleets with a flag of truce. The French and Spaniards being engaged in a joint-expedition, the French admiral was under the necessity of acting in consort with his master allies.

Admiral Lestock sent commodore Martin into the Bay of Naples, to bombard that city, unless the king would withdraw his troops, and sign a promise that they should not act in conjunction with Spain during the war. The commodore hung his watch to the flag-staff, and said he should only wait an hour, that his orders were absolute ; on which the king immediately signed the promise.

1743 The battle of Dettingen, won by the English and allies in favour of the queen of Hungary.

A dreadful plague in Sicily.

Seventeen thousand geneva shops abolished in England.

- 1743 Handkerchiefs first manufactured at Paisley, in Scotland, when 15,886l. worth were made; in 1784, the manufacture yielded above 164,385l. The exports from Cork were, 86,951 barrels of beef, 19,256 barrels of pork; 83,844 cwt. of butter; 8,586 tanned hides; 37,509 raw hides; 16,054 cwt. of tallow; and 420 stone of wool.
- Admiral Anson took an Acapulco ship, laden with treasure to the amount of 300,000l. besides many other valuable commodities.
- Prince Charles of Lorraine, defeated the Imperialists at Brenau.
- Prince Lobkowitz drove the French from all their posts in the upper Palatinate. They obliged Broglio to abandon his strong camp; after which, being joined by 12000. under count Saxe, yet did he not think proper to hazard an engagement. He retreated before prince Charles to Hailbrou. The emperor finding himself abandoned by his allies, and stript of his dominions, took refuge in Frankfort, where he lived in indigence and obscurity.
- The king of Great Britain, and his second son, the duke of Cumberland, with lord Cartaret, arrived at the camp of the allies, where he found his army 41,000 strong, eager for battle, and in want of provision. A battle commenced. The French cavalry, led by the nobility, marched on in desperation; the British infantry opened their lines, and let them pass, then closed them, and cut them to pieces. Terror seized the French army, every one crying "Save himself, who can."
- In the above bloody, but decisive engagement, sir Robert Rich's regiment having lost their standard, a private man rode into a squadron of French horse, sword in hand, and retook it, for which the king conferred on him the honour of Knight Baronet.
- Captain Tucker took a Spanish register ship, worth 100,000l.
- 400 houses burned at Crediton, near Exeter.

1743 His majesty's ship, Monmouth, brought in two prizes to the Downs, one of which was a Spanish register ship, worth 150,000l. besides 66 tons of quicksilver.

Letters patent passed, for erecting within the city and liberties of Cork, one guild or fraternity of the arts and mysteries of brewers and malsters. Alderman Robert Atkins was thereby appointed first master; Mr. William Clarke and Mr. Matthias Smyth, first wardens.

When the Fame galley, captain Saunderland (one of the Jamaica fleet that were in the dreadful hurricane) foundered at sea, all the crew perished except one man, who took hold of one of the hencoops, and kept his head above water 30 hours, when he was providentially seen and taken up by captain Blackburn, of the Queen of Hungary.

1744 War declared against France.

Commodore Anson returned from his voyage round the world.

Admiral Balchen, in the victory man of war, lost in October.

This summer, the sixpenny household loaf in Cork, weighed 14lb. 6oz.

The first division of the Pretender's army, consisting of 7000 French troops, sailed from France, while M. de Roquafeille, with 20 ships of the line, sailed exultingly up the British channel to protect the transports and cover the landing of the troops; but a storm dispersed them, and sir John Norris, in a British fleet, obliged the French to make the best of their way to Brest.

Brest magazine, 400 yards long, was destroyed by fire, to the value of 7,000,000l. in stores, besides the building, January 19th.

The Victory man of war lost in a storm.

There were exported this year from Cork, 118,006 barrels of beef; 37,852 cwt. of butter; 3,873 tanned hides; 50,850 raw ditto; 19,289 cwt. of tallow, and 367 stone of wool.

1744 The combined fleets of France and Spain, defeated by admiral Matthews ; Lestock standing aloof with his squadron.

The prince of Conti, with 30,000, joined Don Philip, and passed the Var : the whole county of Nice submitted to them ; attacked the strong post of Chateau Dauphine, where the king of Sardinia was defeated : in this action, the French and Spaniards had the boldness to clamber up rocks of an incredible height, mounted with cannon, and to pass through the embrasures when the guns recoiled. Don Philip invested the strong town of Coni, and the king of Sardinia being reinforced with 10,000 Austrians, went to its relief, attacked the French and Spaniards, but was obliged to retire with the loss of 5000 ; however, Coni was reinforced, and Don Philip and the prince de Conti, raised the siege.

Count Brown with 6000 Austrians, surprized Veltiri in the night, and seized a great booty ; the duke of Modena, and the king of the Two Sicilies, with difficulty escaped.

The king of France put himself at the head of his army, consisting of 120,000 men ; the duke de Noailles and mareschal Saxe acted under him, and carried every thing before them ; Menin, Ypres, Fort-Knocke, and Furnes, surrendered ; and the king entered Dunkirk in triumph.

Prince Charles of Lorraine, passed the Rhine, and entered Alsace with 60,000 men ; the king dispatched de Noailles with 40,000 picked men, to join de Coigni, and himself followed with a farther reinforcement ; and Saxe, who was left to command, prevented the allied army from gaining any advantage during the campaign.

Prince Charles took Weissenburg, and laid lower Alsace under contribution.

The king of France was seized with a fever at Metz. The king of Prussia entered Bohemia.

Charles repassed the Rhine in sight of a much larger army,

army, and went to the relief of that kingdom. Lewis, after his recovery, laid siege to Friburg, which he reduced. The king of Prussia made himself master of Prague, Tabor, and all Bohemia, to the east of the Moldaw. Prince Charles being reinforced, obliged him to evacuate his conquests, with the loss of 30,000 men, with all their heavy baggage, artillery and waggons, loaded with provisions and plunder.

The Imperial general, joined by a body of French, drove the Austrians out of Bohemia; and Charles the Seventh once more got possession of his capital; but the rapid progress of prince Charles of Lorraine, filled him with apprehensions, when death came to his relief.

October 20th, A dreadful storm happened at Jamaica, which did considerable damage to the shipping; out of eight king's ships, and ninety-six merchant men, lying at Port-Royal, only his majesty's ship Rippon, rode it out, and she without masts.

1745 Dec. 21st, His majesty's ship Rose, of 20 guns, captain Frankland, after a most unequal fight, took a very large Spanish ship containing 310,000 pieces of eight, and 5000 ounces of gold. The engagement lasted five hours, during which time the two ships were three times aboard of each other. The prize was full of soldiers and sailors, had near 100 killed; the Rose had only 177 men, including officers and boys, five of which were killed, and twelve wounded.

The exports from Cork this year were, 73,594 barrels of beef; 70,620 ewt. of butter; 5,361 tanned hides; 27,578 raw ditto; 18,852 cwt. of tallow; and 1100 stone of wool.

Dean Swift died, and left 11,000l. to build St. Patrick's hospital, for lunatics and ideots.

The Pembroke man of war, a 60 gun ship, lately rebuilt and rigged at Chatham, having been ordered from thence to Black Stakes to take in her guns, overset as she was going down the river, and

1745 and upwards of 100 of her crew drowned, with seven officers and many women that went aboard her either out of curiosity, or upon business. She has since been weighed, and upwards of eighty dead bodies were taken out of her. The following melancholy circumstance (among many others) is attested by those who had the good fortune to be saved, viz. One of the officers, as soon as the ship overset, swam to the assistance of his wife, whom he saw floating, and bid her hold fast by him, and doubted not they should reach the shore; which he had pretty near accomplished, when a chest or bureau which had floated off the ship's deck, struck against her head so violently, that she let go her hold, and was immediately drowned, though her husband endeavoured at the extreme hazard of his own life, to lay hold on her again.

A sad accident happened at the royal foundry at Woolwich; where an old bomb-shell, which had some days before been landed from on board one of the tenders, and whose charge had not been drawn, took fire, and bursting, wounded six of the matroes in so terrible a manner, that two of them died; the third had both his legs and his right arm cut off.

Copy of a letter from the lords of the admiralty to the commissioners of the navy.

" Gentlemen,

" His majesty having been pleased in council to
 " sign an order, desiring and directing us to sign
 " a bill on you, for paying unto sir Andrew
 " Fountain, kn. warden of his majesty's mint,
 " the sum of 10cl. for enabling him to provide a
 " medal and chain of that value for Richard
 " Hornby, master of the ship Wrightson and Isa-
 " bella, as a reward to him for his good service,
 " in not only defending the said ship, whose crew
 " consisted but of five men and three boys, from
 " a French privateer of 75 men, but also by firing
 " a shot in the stern of the privateer, whereby she

1745 "blew up, and all her crew perished; and as an encouragement to others under the like circumstances, to exert themselves in the defence of their ships, and the destruction of the enemy; and you are likewise to pay a bounty of 5l. to each of the five men, and 4os. to each of the three boys belonging to the said ship."

The lords of the regency offered 30,000l. reward for apprehending the eldest son of the Pretender, who it is supposed is on his way to the British dominions. Shortly after which they received intelligence that he landed at Lochaber.

Don Phillip and Maillebois, with a powerful army, obliged his Sardinian majesty and Schulenberg to retire beyond the Tanaro.

Count de Gages took Tortona, while the duke of Modena took Parme and Glacentia.

The city of Parie was taken by assault, and Milan surrendered.

Don Phillip passed the Tanaro, compelled the combined armies to take shelter behind the Po. He reduced Valenza, Cafal, Asti, Gabrano, and Veime, only 20 miles from Turin. The king of Sardinia was so apprehensive, that he ordered the army within the cannon, and the pavement of the streets to be taken up; but Don Phillip closed the campaign with a triumphal entry into Milan.

In the beginning of the month of April, Armagh, Omagh, the county Tyrone, and the city of Derry, were in the utmost distress from a mortality among the cattle, occasioned by rotten hay and straw. Thousands were obliged to draw home these rotten dead carcasses to eat. A humane gentleman offered 500l. if five others would give the same sum each, to send to England and Scotland for grain and oat-meal; but they were not to be found. A young nobleman gave 1000l. another gentleman 100l. which with the above 500l. making 1,600l. were laid out in the manner proposed.

- 1745 Louisburg taken by the English, June 17th. Given up to the French in 1749; retaken July 22d. 1758. Cape Breton taken.
- Cambricks from France prohibited;—re-admitted in 1786.
- The Duke and Prince Frederick privateers, brought in two French prizes into Kinsale, worth nearly 1,000,000 sterling; the proprietors made an offer of the same to the king, to dispose of as he thought proper in prosecuting the war, which his majesty accepted of.
- The admirals and captains of the navy agreed to support a regiment out of their salaries.
- The lord lieutenant of Ireland issued a proclamation, offering a reward of 50,000l. for the Pretender, dead or alive, if he landed, or attempted to land on the coast.
- Charles VII. died, and was succeeded by his son Joseph, only 17 years of age, who wisely concluded a treaty of peace (through the mediation of his Britannic majesty) with the queen of Hungary. By this treaty she agreed to recognize the Imperial dignity, and to put the son in possession of all his father's dominions.
- The king of Prussia gained two bloody victories over the Austrians, under the prince of Lorraine, one near Fridburg, the other at Sludentz; he invaded Saxony, and made himself master of Dresden.
- A treaty of peace concluded between Augustus III. and the king of Prussia.
- Marechal Saxe (under whom de Noailles condescended to act) with 76,000 men invested Tournay; the king and dauphin animated the army with their presence, and though the allied army consisted of only 53,000 men, under the duke of Cumberland, a brave but inexperienced young prince; the Austrians, by old count Konigseg, and the Dutch by the prince of Waldeck, as young and inexperienced as the duke of Cumberland.
- Marechal Saxe, who to a natural genius for war,

1745 joined to a knowledge of the military art, was no sooner informed of the purpose of the confederates, than he made the most masterly dispositions for receiving them. The French army was posted on a rising ground, with the village of Antoine, near the Escaut, on its right, the wood of Barry on its left, and in front the village of Fontenoy. In the wood, and at both these villages, were erected formidable batteries of heavy cannon, and the intermediate space was farther defended by strong redoubts. The confederates, however, who had but imperfectly reconnoitered the situation of the enemy, rashly persisted in their resolution of hazarding an attack. Nor were the French without their apprehensions of its consequences, from the known valour of the British troops. The bridge of Colonne, over which the king had passed the Escaut, was accordingly fortified by entrenchments, and occupied by a stout body of reserve, in order to secure him a retreat, if necessary. And to this danger he must have been exposed, had the British troops been properly supported, and the duke of Cumberland's orders duly executed.

The allies were in motion by two o'clock in the morning, and the canonading began as soon as it was light. By nine both armies were engaged, and the action lasted till three in the afternoon. Never was there a more desperate or gallant attack than that made by the British infantry, commanded by the duke of Cumberland in person, assisted by sir John Ligonier. Though the fire from the enemy's batteries was so heavy, that it swept off whole ranks at a single discharge, they continued to advance, as if they had been invulnerable, and drove the French infantry before their lines. The French cavalry in vain endeavoured to stop their progress. Forming themselves into a column, they bore down every thing before them, and baffled every effort to put them into disorder. The village of Antoine

1745 Antoine was evacuated ; and marshal Saxe, concluding that all was lost, sent advice to the king to provide for his safety, by repassing the bridge of Colonne. But Lewis XV, who did not want personal courage, sensible that such a step would give a decided victory to the allies, refused to quit his post. His firmness saved his army from ruin and disgrace.

Ashamed to desert their sovereign, the French infantry returned to the charge ; the cavalry renewed their efforts ; and other circumstances contributed to give a turn to the battle. The Dutch, under the prince Waldeck, having failed in an attack upon the village of Fontenoy, which valour might have rendered successful, had shamefully left the field. An English and Hanoverian detachment, under brigadier Ingoldsby, had also miscarried, through mistake, in a practicable attempt to take possession of a redoubt at the corner of the wood of Barry, and immediately opposite Fontenoy ; so that the British cavalry, by the cross fire of the enemy's cannon, were prevented from coming up to the support of the infantry. This victorious body, now assailed on all sides, fatigued with incessant firing, and galled by some field-pieces unexpectedly planted in front, was therefore obliged to retire with the loss of seven thousand men, after having successively routed almost every regiment in the French army. The loss of the Hanoverians, who behaved well, was also very great, considering their numbers, but that of the Dutch and Austrians inconsiderable.

The French had near ten thousand men killed, and among these a number of persons of distinction, yet was their joy at their good fortune extravagantly great. Their exultation, in the hour of triumph, seemed to bear a proportion to the danger they had been in of a defeat. The princes of the blood embraced each other on the field of battle. And dissolved in tears of mutual congratulation,

lation. They had, indeed, much reason to be satisfied with their victory, which was followed by the most important consequences. Though the duke of Cumberland had led off his troops in good order, and without losing either colours or standards, the allies were never afterwards able, during the campaign, to face the enemy; but lay entrenched, between Antwerp and Brussels, while mareschal Saxe and count Louenthal reduced, by stratagem or force, Tournay, Oudenarde, Ath, Dendermond, Ghent, Ostend, Newport, and every other fortified place in Austrian Flanders.

"All the regiments," says Voltaire, who is very accurate in his account of this battle, "presented themselves, one after the other; and the English column, facing them on all sides, repulsed every regiment that advanced. From the moment the French and Swiss guards were routed (adds he) there was nothing but astonishment and confusion throughout the French army. Mareschal Saxe ordered the cavalry to fall upon the English column; but their efforts were attended with little effect against a body of infantry so united, so disciplined, and so intrepid. If the Dutch (continues he) had passed between the redoubts that lay between Fontenoy and Antoine; if they had given proper assistance to the English, no resource had been left for the French; not even a retreat perhaps for the king and the dauphin."

The Pretender sailed from France, under convoy of a 64, laden with arms and ammunition, which was attacked by the Lion of 58 guns, and obliged to return to Brest. The Pretender landed at Lochaber, was joined by about 3000 men, and proceeded to Edinburgh, which was to be surrendered to him the next day, but some of his Highland troops attacked in the night, and took possession; the castle held out. Charles, to avoid the fire from the castle, retired to Holywood house; here

1745

he kept a court, and had his father proclaimed at the Cross of Edinburgh. General Cope landed at Dunbar, where he was reinforced, and proceeded towards the capital, with near 4000 horse and foot, but hearing that the enemy was on their march to give him battle, he pitched his camp near Preston-Pans, and early in the morning about 3000 undisciplined and half-armed Highlanders, advanced in hostile array. Charles gave the word of command, and drawing his sword, threw away the scabbard ; they rushed on like demons, regardless of the artillery. The king's troops were routed ; 500 were killed, and 1500 made prisoners ; the military chest, cannon, colours, camp, equipage and baggage, fell into the rebels hands. Charles returned to Holywood house, where he was joined by many noblemen and gentlemen ; and after some time, marched into England with 6000 men, and took Carlisle. On hearing this, the French projected an invasion ; but admiral Vernon was so active, as to prevent it. Charles then proceeded to Manchester, where he set up his head-quarters, and was surprised at not being able to raise more than 200 men ; on hearing that two royal armies were marching towards him, a council was called, and he determined to proceed through Liverpool and Chester into Wales, but learning afterwards that these two towns were secured, and the bridges over the Mersey broken down, he turned off, and unexpectedly entered Derby, where his father was proclaimed. A camp was formed in Finchley-common, where George II. took the field ; the Pretender held a council-of war, which determined him to march back to Scotland ; in their way, the rear of his army, under lord George Murray, was attacked by the duke of Cumberland, the duke was repulsed, and Murray proceeded after the Pretender, who augmented the garrison of Carlisle, and passed into Scotland. The duke of Cumberland being reinforced,

reinforced, retook Carlisle. Soon after Charles left Edinburgh, Glasgow and other towns raised troops for their own defence; and "Kirk and King," was the only cry.

The majority of the people beyond the Tay, were for the Pretender.

Spain sent money, and France troops, with a promise of more.

Lord Lewis Gordon routed the lairds of Macleod and Monro, and obliged them to pass the Spey.

The society of True Blues first assembled in Cork.

1746 British Linen Company erected.

Lima destroyed by an earthquake.

The Boyne privateer of Dublin, brought into Cork a prize of four hundred tuns, computed at 20,000l. value, Jan. 21.

The Pretender severely fleeced Glasgow for its loyalty, and being joined by the French troops, and those under Lovat and Gordon, invested Stirling, which surrendered, but the castle held out. General Hawley was sent to its relief; the rebels repulsed him with great loss, and Charles returned to take Stirling castle. The duke of Cumberland marched to its relief with 14,000 men, on which the rebels raised the siege, and proceeded northwards; in their way they took Inverness, Fort-George, and Fort-Augustus, and obliged the earl of Loudon to take refuge in the Isle of Spey. The duke of Cumberland being joined by 6000 Hessians, passed the Spey, and gained a complete victory over the rebels at Culloden. Lovat advised him to rally his troops, and though 2000 Highlanders, and a body of Lowlanders, attended to know his commands; though a ship arrived from France with 40,000l. and 1000 men came to his relief, he desired them all to disperse, and wandered for five months a wretched fugitive, almost destitute of the necessities of life, when he embarked in a vessel for France. On his arrival he was caressed; but when the court of Versailles found he could be of no farther use, he was ordered to quit the kingdom; and on his refusal, was seized, pinioned and conducted to the Frontiers.

The heroic attachment of a gallant youth, whose name is said to have been Mackenzie, contributed greatly to the escape of the Pretender. About the 20th of July, when Charles had fled for safety to the top of the mountain of Mamnynecallum, in Lochaber, the king's troops surprised a party of his followers in a hut, on the side of the mountain, and obliged them to surrender, after an obstinate resistance. One young man, however, made his escape. The prisoners assured the commanding officer that this was the Pretender. Animated by the prospect of an immense reward, the soldiers eagerly pursued, and at last overtook the fugitive. They desired him to submit, as resistance would be ineffectual, and intimated that they knew who he was. He seemed to acquiesce in their mistake, but refused quarter, and died with his sword in his hand, exclaiming as he fell, " You have killed your prince!"—Independent of these generous expressions, the person slain resembled so much, in all respects, the description of the Pretender given to the army, that an end was immediately put to farther pursuit; and although government pretended to discredit the report, a general belief of the Pretender's death prevailed, and little search was henceforth made after him. An example of such truly noble and disinterested affection, so glorious a self-sacrifice for the safety of another, is scarcely to be met with in the annals of mankind.

Mons, reckoned the strongest town in the world, held out only a few weeks. St. Guislain and Charleroy, were obliged to submit. Marechal Saxe reduced Dinant, while Louenthal took Huy. The allied army attacked Saxe, but after a desperate engagement, was repulsed by the enemy's cannon, with the loss of 5000 men. The French lost double the number.

Lewis XIV. concluded a peace with the king of Sardinia.

The king of Sardinia made himself master of Anty, one of the strongest places in Italy.

The confederate army drove Maillebois from Nevi; ravaged the Cremonese, and took Lodi, Guastalla, Parma, and other places.

Maillebois

1746 Maillebois formed a junction with the Spanish troops and attacked St. Lazaro, but was repulsed with the loss of 6000 killed, and as many wounded.

Phillip V. of Spain, died.

Maillebois, in his retreat, was attacked by the king of Sardinia at Rotto Fredo, and sustained a severe loss.

Placentia surrendered.

Genoa surrendered.

Count Brown entered Provence with 50,000 men, and advanced to Dragninan.

Baron Roth invested Antibes, which was at the same time bombarded by a British squadron under admiral Medley, but the Mareschal de Belleisle obliged the Austrian general to relinquish his ideas.

The army destined for Quebec, being detained too long, made a descent on Port L'Orient, without effect.

One hundred sail of the line, 2 artillery ships, and 56 transports, with 3,500 men, and ammunition; also 40,000 stand of arms for the Canadians and Indians, sailed from France for the recovery of Cape Breton, but through sickness and distress of weather, did nothing.

France was desirous of peace, but so insolent in her demands, that the States-General proposed to augment their forces in the Netherlands to 40,000, England to supply the same, and the Empress 60,000. Besides these, an army of 90,000 Austrians and Piedmontese, was to enter Provence, while a smaller body should keep the king of Naples in awe.

France ordered 150,000 to assemble in the Netherlands under Saxe, to whom he gave the title of Mareschal de Camp Generale, which had been conferred on the famous Turenne.

The Spanish army was considerably augmented; and 60,000 French were appointed to act in Provence;—a final trial of strength seemed resolved on by all parties.

The following instance of true and loyal patriotism, deserves to be recorded:—As soon as the young Pretender came to Glasgow, he sent for the provost, and demanded of him the names of those that had subscribed for raising troops against him, threatening to hang him immediately in

1746 in case of a refusal; upon which the provost bravely and boldly replied, he would not give up the name of any one person in the town; but that he himself had subscribed a greater sum than any other person, as he thought it his duty; and that he feared not to die in such a cause.

The Dublin privateer arrived in the bay, and brought in a very rich Spanish prize.

The Nottingham man of war took the Mars of 64 guns, and 550 men, after an engagement of two hours, and brought her into Plymouth.

A fleet of merchantmen from Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, under convoy of the Severn and Woolwich men of war, fell in with the Terrible and Neptune, two French men of war; which took three or four of them, and chasing the Severn and Woolwich, took the former, but the latter escaped, and got into Lisbon.

Fort St. George in the East-Indies, seized by the French; restored in 1780.

Admirals Matthews and Lestock, suffered the French and Spanish squadrons to escape.

Highland dress forbid in Scotland; restored in 1782. The militia of Cork consisted of 3000 foot, and 200 horse; also an independent company, commanded by colonel Henry Cavendish, composed of one hundred gentlemen, extremely well disciplined.

1747 Kouli Khaii murdered.

A bottle that held two hogsheads, blown at Leith, in Scotland, January 7th.

Lord Lovat beheaded at Tower-hill for high-treason, April 9th.

The clanship of Scotland entirely subverted, and the liberty of Englishmen given them.

A fire in the city of Moscow, which consumed 5000 houses, June 1st.

The town of Mullingar in the county of Westmeath, almost consumed by fire, July 29th.

The allied armies took the field in March; lay inactive six weeks, and were destitute of forage, &c. while

1747 Saxe kept his troops warm at Bruges, Antwerp, and Brussels. He detached Louenthal with 27000, who took Sluys, Sandburg, Hulst, and many other fortified places ; and pushing his conquests, took Axel and Terneuse, but making preparations for a descent on Zealand, a British squadron defeated his purpose.

prince of Orange declared Stadholder.

famous battle of Val, in which the united army and the French were engaged the whole day.

utiful success ; the latter lost 10,000, the former 2000 men.

Such was the obstinate, but dislusterous behaviour of the English, in which the British troops distinguished themselves greatly ; and if properly supported, would have gained a complete victory :

of Lewis XV. that "The English fought all, but sought all."

on, September 16th. at Montalban, Vil-

Hence the Bon Mot

" English not only paid a

Brest, for the

Louenthal took Bergen-op-Zee.

The marshal de Belleisle took Ni-
lafranca, and Ventimiglia.

A formidable army was prepared at
recovery of Cape Breton.

Admirals Anson and Warren, with 14 sail,

50 gun ships, fell in with 6 ships of the line,
frigates, having 30 ships under convoy ; took
ships of war, and 9 merchantmen.

Commodore Fox fell in with a fleet of merchantmen,
and took 46 of them.

Admiral Hawke took 6 ships of the line.

M. de la Bourdenaye, the commander in chief of
the fleet in the East-Indies, taken.

Captain Hornsby, master of a collier, who about
two years ago, with 5 men and 2 boys, fought
a French privateer of 10 carriage and 8 swivel
guns, and 73 men, 6 hours, and at last blew her
up, was at court with the gold medal and chain
weighing 13 ounces, about his neck, which was
presented to him by his majesty.

Captain Cheap, of the Lark, brought into Plymouth

The Fitzroy and Knowles privateers, of Antigua, with only 185 men, took the island of St. Bartholomew, and made 400 white people prisoners.

1748 The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, by which a restitution of all places taken during the war was to be made on all sides.

The gaol of Kinsale took fire, and 54 prisoners, (chiefly Spanish) perished.

The river Teviot stopped running, and its channel became dry, leaving fishes, &c. on dry ground; and in nine hours began to flow again in its regular way.

On February 19th, the river Kirtle did the same for six hours; and on February 23d, the river Esk stopped for the same time: this last river is as rapid as most in England.

The French had near 50 merchantmen and 7 privateers taken, in the West Indies.

A terrible fire broke out in Exchange-Alley, Cornhill, which spread three different ways, and consumed 100 houses.

His majesty's letter patent passed the great seal, granting to the corporation of the city of Cork, two fairs to be held annually, in or near the Lough, in the South liberties, on the Tuesday and Wednesday next after the 25th of March, and the 15th of August.

The magistrates of the city of Cork, opened a work-house to receive all foundlings, beggars, &c. pursuant to a late act of parliament.

Captain Coates, with four sail of the line, captured three Spanish register ships, and two others, in the face of nine Spanish sail of the line.

A waggon load of money was brought from Dover for the use of the merchants, to the bank, guarded by soldiers.

A poor woman, in the earl of Meath's liberty, aged 65 years, passed a stone of four ounces and half weight, without assistance, of which she had been indisposed above six years.

At the christening of a child of sir Nicholas Hacket Carew's, at Beddington, Surry, the nurse was so intoxicated, that after she had undressed the child, instead of laying it in the cradle, she put it behind a large fire, which burnt it to death in a few minutes. She was examined before a magistrate, and said she was quite stupid and senseless, so that she took the child for a log of wood; on which she was discharged.

Art of fixing crayons discovered.

The steeple of Christ church sunk so much at one side, that it was taken down as low as the roof of the church.

In the summer of this year, a shower fell in and about the town of Doneraile, of a yellowish substance, resembling brimstone, and had a sulphurous smell; it lay but thin on the ground, and soon dissolved.

On Monday June 18th, about four of the clock in the afternoon, happened the most violent storm of hail that was known in the memory of man, attended with lightning and thunder, which held above a quarter of an hour; several hail-stones measured five inches square, and others had five or six forks from the main body, of an inch long each, which broke several windows, and did other considerable damages in and about Cork.

Admiral Boscowen failed in attempting to reduce Pondicherry, and Admiral Knowles in an attack upon St. Jago de Cuba.

Admiral Knowles took Port-Louis, demolished the fortifications, and defeated a Spanish squadron of equal force, and took one ship of the line.

1749 The interest on the British funds reduced to Three per Cent.

British herring-fishery incorporated.

The colony of Nova Scotia founded.

Dublin Society incorporated.

Spire erected on St. Patrick's steeple, Dublin.

A general peace proclaimed at Dublin, Feb. 17th.

'The

- 1749 The count de la Gallifsoniere, governor of Canada, committed the first hostilities in Nova Scotia.
- The chevalier de la Corne and father Loutre, defeated major Lawrence, near the mouth of St. John's river.
- Captain Rous, in the sloop Albany, took a French ship laden with stores, and carried her into Halifax.
- Four English vessels were seized in the harbour of Louisbourg.
- Mr. Charles Lucas, of the city of Dublin apothecary, was voted an enemy to his country, by the hon. house of commons, and to be committed to Newgate, Monday Oct. 16th.
- Dennis Dunn executed near broad-lane, Cork, on Saturday April 15th, for enlisting John M'Fall to be a serjeant in the French army.
- A considerable body of locusts overspread a great part of Bavaria; a great swarm passed through Aichach in three columns, each of which was 300 paces in breadth, and in the whole took up three hours in their passage;—took its flight to Blumenthal, darkening the air to such a degree that one could not see the sky. They were seen in Ingolstadt, Neubourg, Swabia, and Franconia.
- Mr. Richard Meade of Bantry, to entitle him to a premium given by the Rev. doctor Madden, fully proved to the Dublin society, that he had within the year, catched and cured 380,800 fish of different kinds, six score to the hundred; and that this was no casual thing, is evident; as Mr. James Spray of the same place, catched and cured 482,500 herrings, and 231 barrels of sprats, the preceding year.—If private adventurers with small funds, are able to do so much, what may we not reasonably expect, if a sufficient stock was raised to establish a general fishery on our coasts?
- Spain, Portugal, and Italy, was the market for the above.
- It was computed that in the city and liberties of

REMARKABLE

Dublin, there were two thousand ale-houses, three hundred taverns, and twelve hundred brandy shops.

1750 Earthquake in England.

Jan. 20, A bell was found in Killarney Lough, the circumference whereof is as big as a table that will hold eight people to dine at; the clapper was quite eaten with rust, it had been so long in the water; and they are now making a steeple for it in Killarney.

In the Old-Bailey sessions-house, the lord mayor, one alderman, two judges, the greatest part of the jury, and a number of spectators, caught the gaol distemper, and died.

Robert Long, born in Bandon, both deaf and dumb, did, by his own industry, with very little assistance from any master, acquire a considerable knowledge of some branches of the mathematics. He had a perfect knowledge of the principles of geography, and could calculate eclipses. He made both globes, and drew the map and constellations himself. He could survey and guage, and also read as far as words signify the names of things, or what the grammarians call nouns; but he seemed to have no notion of the other parts of speech. A wheel barometer of his making, and also some tables of his, for calculating the motions of the planets, have been shewn. This year he was living in Mallow, about thirty-seven years of age, married, and had children.

Doctor Lyne, an Irish physician, who died some years ago, of the small pox, aged eighty-five, lived at a place called Arloom, in the half barony of Bear, in this county. It was remarkable, that for fifty years together, no body died out of his house, though he always had a numerous family. His house was built in an odd manner; every window had another opposite to it, none of which he ever suffered to be shut or glazed, but were continually kept open, without any defence against the weather.

ther. The room the doctor lay in had four windows, two open on each side his bed. Upon his death, his son glazed all the windows; since which time, there were several buried out of the house.

Spanish gold prohibited in Ireland, October 10th.

One Jane Smith, a fisherman's wife, in the town of Kinsale, was brought to bed of four boys, all well and likely to live; they were baptized by the names of George, Frederick, William, and Edward.

October 28th, Mr. Rowe, an eminent painter, in Aungier-street, Dublin, went to bed in very good health, and about five o'clock in the morning, he started out of his sleep, and struck his wife with his elbow (by accident) when she cried out, You have killed me! he replied, I am dead myself; and never spoke more.

1751 Frederick, prince of Wales, father to his present majesty, died.

Antiquarian society at London, incorporated.

M. de Villiers obliged the English Ohio company to leave the banks of that river.

Mr. Clive (who went out to the East Indies as a writer) with 130 European soldiers, took Arcot, and was afterwards besieged there by a numerous army of French and Indians, under Chund Saib; but by his courage and conduct, he repelled all the efforts of the assailants, and obliged them to raise the siege. Soon after he received a reinforcement, pursued the enemy as far as the Plains of Arani, and gained a complete victory; and after a variety of bloody battles, the French and their allies, were totally defeated at Trichionopoli.

1752 The New Stile introduced into Great Britain; the 3d of September being counted the 14th.

Places of interment about London licensed.

Thomas Hierlihy, for enlisting William Towers and Thomas Dove, to serve the French king; William Fitzgerald and Thomas Fitzgerald, brothers, for robbing William Keating on the highway, of six shillings in money, were executed near Broad-lane,

Cork.

Cork, on Saturday April 4th. It is worthy of remark, that whilst William Fitzgerald was on his trial in the city court, his brother Thomas (who was accused of the robbery, but not taken) being conscious of his own innocence, carried a quart of ale into the open court, and reached it to his brother in the dock; he was immediately seized; tried by the same jury, found guilty, and executed with his brother.

Dennis M'Cathy was executed on Monday May 4th, for enlisting men for the French king's service.

1753 The British museum erected at Montague-house. Society of arts, manufactures, and commerce instituted in London.

Marriage act passed.

The Jews naturalized by parliament, but the act was afterwards repealed.

Colonel Washington sets out on his remarkable journey to Lake Erie, October 14th.

Matthew Callaghane, aged eighteen years, was capitally convicted in the city-court, Cork, April 17th, for the robbery of captain Capei at Glanmire; as soon as he received sentence of death, he leaped out of the dock with his bolts on, made his escape out of the court, but was retaken the same day, and hanged at the corner of Broad-lane. Since this transaction happened, the dock in the city court has been made higher.

April 19th, Francis Taylor was buried in Peter's-churchyard, and the next morning was found sitting up in the grave, his cap and shroud tore to pieces, the coffin broke, one of his shoulders much mangled, one of his hands full of clay, and blood running from his eyes. A melancholy instance of the fatal consequences of a too precipitate interment.

Three men and a child of nine years old, were burnt to death in a house in Bowling-green lane, May 2d.

1754 A dreadful eruption of Mount Ætna.

The Dey of Algiers assassinated by a soldier, Dec. 11. A great

- A dreadful earthquake at Constantinople, Cairo, &c.
September 2d.
- M. de Contrecoeur destroyed Logg's-Town in April,
and obliged captain Trent to abandon Fort Monon-
gahela, situated on the forks of that river.
- May 24th, Washington defeated a detachment of
Contrecoeur's, commanded by Tounonville.
- June 12th, Contrecoeur took possession of the out-
lines of a fort planned by the English, and when
finished, called it Fort-du-Quesne.
- June 20th, The forts Beau-*sejour* and Bay-*Verte*,
reduced.
- July 3d, Villiers obliged Washington to capitulate
in Fort-Necessity.
- March 12th, Admiral Watson, with six men of war,
arrived in Kinsale.
- March 25th, Colonel Aldercron's regiment embark-
ed for the East Indies.
- July 3d, Colonel O'Brien appointed collector of the
city of Cork.
- August 18th, Samuel Levy, a Jew, was baptized in
Peter's church, by the bishop of Cork.
- 1755 Quito in Peru, destroyed by an earthquake, April
the 28th.
- Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 1st.
- Amethysts discovered at Kerry, in Ireland.

Extract of a letter from Peake, in the parish of Agha-
bullogue, and county of Cork; wrote by the rev.
Marmaduke Cox, in March 1755.

“ Last Thursday, as some labourers were mak-
“ ing a ditch, to enclose a potatoe-garden, one of
“ them dropt his spade into a deep hole, which
“ obliged him to open the earth, to get out his
“ spade, where he found a passage into fifteen,
“ some say seventeen, very large subterraneous
“ rooms, or caverns; in one of which, by esti-
“ mation, were above five hundred skeletons; and
“ in another, five skeletons, all entire, and laid
“ at a distance of about a foot from each other.

“ I exa-

1755

" I examined one of the skulls, and found it more perfect, and clean, than any boiling, or chirurgical art could prepare it; the teeth very regular and distinct; but upon being exposed to the air, it opened, and mouldered to pieces. The bones were of a pale reddish, or brick-colour; some others of them appeared, as if they were burned. The country people flocked in so fast, on hearing of this antique place, that they trod the bones into powder, they being quite destitute of oil or substance; for they were, indeed, as the shadow of bones. *Pulvis & umbra Sumus!*

" 'Tis imagined, there must be another passage to these subterraneous chambers, from a Danish fort, about one hundred and fifty yards from the present entrance, this being very narrow. The rooms are about five feet high. There are other chambers that are not got into; the entrance being defended by very large stones, laid in the doors, which cannot easily be removed.

" Whether they were the habitation of the Aborigines Irish, or contrived by the Danes, about the year 800 or 900, the curious may judge.

" There was a beautiful carved wood comb and comb-case, found in one of the rooms; but the air mouldered it into dust.

" 'Tis supposed, if an entrance can be made into these chambers, defended by the stones, that some curiosities will be found, that will give further light into this affair; for one part of these caverns was their dwelling, and the other part the repository of their dead."

Two French ships of the line taken by part of admiral Boscawen's squadron, on the Banks of Newfoundland.

The Terrible, one of the French ships taken in the last war, was cleared and sheathed at Portsmouth in eight hours and three quarters, by torch and candle.

1755 candle-light; she is of 74 guns, and takes more sheathing board than any of our first rates.

Mr. Richard Forsbrork, a bag-weaver, was buried at Birmingham; the directions for his funeral was duly observed, viz.—That half-a-crown in queen Anne's coin should be given to each bearer; 20s. to his spinners; 13s. 6d. to the ringers for ringing a peal; that 240 quarts of the best ale should be drank; three songs sung, and a battle fought between two cocks. He left many legacies to persons who were to attend his funeral; but if they shed a tear, they were not entitled to their legacies.

Christina Michelot, daughter of a vine-dresser at Pomard, lived from the age of ten, till fourteen, on water alone.

William James had his leg cut off in the Liverpool infirmary, without the loss of blood.

June 10th, The Alcide and Lys French ships of war, taken by admiral Boscawen; which may be justly deemed the commencement of hostilities in Europe.

July 9th, General Braddock's army defeated, and himself killed, near Fort du Quesne.

Dennis Sheehan, taylor, executed at gallows-green, for the murder of his aunt, near Macromp; he afterwards came to life, and made his escape.

June 2d, The marquis of Harrington, lord lieutenant of Ireland, landed in Cork.

Saturday, Nov. 1st. A violent shock of an earthquake felt in Cork, at 36 minutes past nine in the morning, but no damage happened.

October 23d, The first market-jury sworn in Cork, by John Reilly, esq; mayor.

The jury.—Robert Travers, esq;

Noblet Phillips, burgess.

Usher Philpott, burgess.

James Chatterton, burgess.

John Webb, burgess.

John Swete, burgess.

John Wrixon, burgess.

Stephen Denroche, burgess
 Kevan Izod, burgess
 Nathaniel Lavit, merchant
 Samuel Perry, merchant.
 Peter Laulhe, merchant.
 Paul Maylor, merchant.
 Peter Ardoch, merchant.
 Wm. Rickotts, merchant.
 Andrew Franklin, gent.
 John Deyos, merchant.
 Stearne Tuckey, gent.
 Robert Lane, merchant.
 Francis Gray, merchant.
 William Finch, merchant.
 John Skeyes, merchant.

1756 One hundred and forty-six Englishmen were confined in the black hole at Calcutta in the East Indies, by order of the nabob, and 123 found dead next morning.

Marine society established at London.

The king of Prussia commenced hostilities in the month of August in Saxony. Defeated the Austrians at Lo.

May 18, Great Britain declared war against France.

May 20, An engagement between admirals Byng and Gallifsoniere, off Minorca.

June 29, Fort St. Philip, in Minorca, commanded by general Blakeney, surrendered to the French under the command of marshal Richlieu.

August 14, Fort Oswego taken by the French.

Hanoverian troops arrived in England, Aug. 14th.

John Lott, taylor, for highway robbery on Bottleshill road, and Patrick Croneen, for enlisting men for the French king, were executed at gallows-green, the 1st of May. Lott afterwards came to life, and made his escape.

William Taylor, John Walton, and John Geale, three soldiers belonging to general O'Farrel's regiment, were executed at gallows-green, the 2d. of October, for committing a rape on the body of Anne

Anne Dunn, at Friar's-Walk, and robbing her of wearing-apparel ; the whole regiment under arms, surrounded the gallows at the time of execution.

The Fox-hunter privateer, captain Townsend, sailed from Cove on a cruize, and was never after heard of, August 7th.

October 28th, The Blakeney privateer brought a prize into Cove.

The grand Canal commenced, under the direction of parliament and the navigation board ; but so little progress was made in it, that the legislature held out encouragement to private subscribers ; and in 1772, 100,000l. was subscribed towards the finishing of it, which was completed from Dublin to Monastereven, in 1786.

Minorca surrendered to the French.

Mr. Pitt appointed chancellor of the exchequer.

1757 Francis Damien stabbed the king of France with a penknife : every refinement in cruelty, that human invention could suggest, were used to extort his reasons ; he maintained a sullen silence in the midst of the most exquisite torments ; or expressed his agony only in frantic ravings. His judges, tired with his obstinacy, at last thought proper to terminate his sufferings by a death shocking to humanity ; which, although the act of a people who pride themselves on civility and refinement, might fill the hearts of Savages with horror. One of his hands was burnt in liquid flaming sulphur ; his thighs, legs, and arms were torn with red hot pincers ; boiling oil, melted lead, rosin, and sulphur, were poured into the wounds ; and to complete the awful catastrophe, tight ligatures being bound round his limbs, he was torn to pieces by young and vigorous horses.

A vein of coals was discovered at Ballintoy, which has been wrought with such effect, as to supply the salt-works there, at Portrush, and Coleraine.

1757 The king of Prussia beat the Austrians at Lowofitz, where about 6000 were killed on each side.

The Saxon army surrendered to the king of Prussia, who made himself master of Dresden.

The French made themselves masters of Cleves, Meurs, Guelders, the town of Emibden, and whatever else belonged to the Prussians in East-Friesland.

The famous battle of Prague, in which the Prussians were victorious, but lost 3000 killed, besides 6000 wounded, with 397 officers; the Austrians lost about 12,000.

Frederick besieged Prague, but was obliged to draw off part of his army to attack prince Ferdinand at Kelan, and was defeated; the loss was nearly equal on both sides; about 20,000 were left dead.

The Russians took Memel, and defeated the Prussians again near Norkitten.

The duke of Cumberland was defeated at Hastenbeck, by marshal d'Etrees, and afterwards was obliged to take refuge under the cannon of Stade, and to sign the singular convention of Closter-Seven, Sept. 8th.

Colonel Clive and admiral Watson took Calcutta, and Huglly (a place of great trade) and entirely defeated Sulajud Dowla, with 10,000 men.

The admirals Watson and Pococke, with captain Clive, took Chandenagore, which was defended with 183 cannon.

Colonel Clive defeated the Subah's army of 20,000 men, and took his artillery and baggage.

The king of Prussia defeated the French and Imperialists at Rosback, with the loss of only 300 men; the combined army lost 9000 men, with eleven general officers, and 300 of inferior rank,

The Austrians took Schweidnitz and Breslaw.

The king of Prussia defeated the Austrian army of 80,000 at Luthen, with 36,000; the Austrian army lost 6000; the Prussians took 20,000 prisoners, 3000 waggons, and 200 pieces of cannon, &c.

1757 He then took Breslaw, and made 17,000 men prisoners.

Fort-William taken by the English.

On the 31st of March, the duke of Bedford, lord lieutenant of Ireland, obtained the king's letter for 20,000l. to be laid out as his Grace should think the most likely to afford the most speedy and effectual relief to his majesty's poor subjects of this kingdom.

The lying-in hospital opened by doctor Mosse.

The king of Prussia invaded Bohemia. Defeated the Austrians at Reichenberg, April 21st.

December 23d, Captain William Death, of the Terrible privateer of London, killed in an engagement with the Vengeance privateer of St. Maloes. The annals of mankind cannot shew an effort of more desperate courage, than was exerted under the command of the said captain Death. He had, in the beginning of his cruize, made prize of a rich merchant ship, and with this was returning home to England in triumph, when he had the misfortune to fall in with the Vengeance privateer, much his superior in force; he having but twenty-six guns, the enemy thirty-six, and a proportionable number of men. The Terrible's prize was soon taken, and converted against her; but though so unequally matched, captain Death maintained a furious engagement. The French commander and his second were killed, with two-thirds of his company; but much more dreadful was the slaughter on board the Terrible. When the enemy boarded it, they only found a scene of slaughter, silence, and desolation. Of two hundred men, only sixteen were found remaining, and the ship itself so shattered, as scarcely to be kept above water. The following are the remarkable names of the officers: captain Death, lieutenants Spirit and Ghost, boatswain Butcher, and quarter-master Debble. She was launched out of Execution-dock in London.

- 1758 The duke of Brunswick obliged the French to evacuate Otterberg, Bremen, and Verden; also the town and castle of Hoya on the Weser.
- Prince Ferdinand recovered the city of Minden, and took 4000 prisoners.
- Commodore Holmes obliged the French to abandon Emden.
- M. de Chevert with 12000 men, attacked baron Imhoff, and was repulsed with great slaughter.
- The king of Prussia took the Austrian garrison of Schweidnitz.
- Marechal Daun defeated the king of Prussia at Kitzlitz, killed marechal Keith and prince Francis, and 7000 men; the Austrians lost the same number.
- Admiral Osborn took the Foudroyant of 80 guns, and the Orphee of 64 guns.
- Admiral Hawke dispersed and drove on shore five ships of the line, 6 frigates, and 40 transports, having on board 3000 troops.
- Captain Dennis, in the Dorsetshire, took the Reasonable, a French ship of the line.
- Admiral Hawke destroyed the shipping in Concale-Bay.
- Lord Howe and general Bligh, took Cherburg, demolished the Mole, and took 21 pieces of cannon, which were triumphantly carried through London, and lodged in the tower. They afterwards landed at St. Cas, but were obliged to re-imbarke in a great hurry, with the loss of 500 men.
- General Amherst, with 14,000 men, and admiral Boscawen with 157 sail, arrived before Louisburg. General Wolfe took the light-house battery; three French ships of the line were burnt; 600 seamen in boats, under the captains Laforey and Balfour, boarded the remaining two ships of the line, destroyed one which was aground, and towed off the other in triumph, on which Louisburg surrendered.

1758 General Abercrombie defeated at Crown-Point, in which battle lord Howe was killed.

General Forbes took Fort du Quesne, which he called Fort-Pitt.

Commodore Keppel took Fort-Louis and Goree.

Feb. 18th, A master of an English merchantman, trading up the river St. Lawrence, was taken prisoner, and detained near three years, by M. Montcalm, who would not admit of any exchange for him on account of his very accurate knowledge of all the coast, and particularly the strength and soundings of Quebec and Louisburg. It was therefore determined to send him to Old France in the next packet boat, there to be confined till the end of the war. In the voyage he was admitted into the cabbin, where he observed one day, that they bundled up the packet and put it into a canvas bag, having previously made it ready to be thrown overboard upon any danger of being taken. They were constrained to put into Vigo for provisions, and also to gain intelligence of the strength of the English in those seas ; there they found an English man of war at anchor. One night taking the opportunity (all but the watch being asleep) the prisoner took the packet out of the bag, and having fixed it in his mouth, silently let himself down the ship's side, and floated on his back unto the wake of the English man of war, where, calling for assistance, he was immediately taken on board, with the packet. The captain received him with great kindness, transcribed the packet, and immediately sent him post over land to Lisbon, with the copy of it. From Lisbon he was brought to Falmouth in a sloop of war, and immediately set out post for London, where he was examined by proper persons in the administration, and rewarded with a present supply ; and by his own desire was sent to Portsmouth, to go out on board admiral Boscawen's own ship, upon the present expedition to North America.

1758. April 13th, the Prince George man of war, of 80 guns, commanded by admiral Broderick, took fire off Lisbon, and out of 745 men that were on board, 485 were lost.

March 13th, Miss Bab. Wyndham, of Salisbury, a maiden lady of ample fortune, remitted 2000l. as a present to the king of Prussia.

April 21st. A terrible fire in Barbadoes, which consumed 120 houses.

June 1st. Florence Hervey, M. D. was tried in the court of king's-bench for high treason, for holding a seeret correspondence with the French. He was found guilty and condemned, but afterwards reprieved, and in September 1759, received a free pardon.

Nov. 22d, The Dublin Trader, captain White, from Parkgate, lost; she had on board for the linen merchants in Ireland, 70,000l. in money, 80,000 in goods, and above sixty passengers, among whom were the earl of Drogheda and his second son, with several other persons of fortune.

November. 28th, Doctor Shebbeare, for a libellous pamphlet, received sentence to stand in the pillory, and to be confined for three years.

Doctor Baldwin, after governing the college of Dublin forty-two years, died, aged upwards of ninety. By his will he bequeathed to the college, in real and personal property, to the amount of near 100,000l. Doctor Gilbert enriched the library by a bequest of his books, 12000 volumes, chosen by himself in a long course of years for this purpose, without regard to expence.

The statue of George II. in brass, erected in Stephen's-Green, Dublin.

Prince Ferdinand obliged the count de Clermont to retire under the cannon of Cologne, with the loss of 7000 men.

The king of Prussia defeated the Russians, who lost 15,000 men, the Prussians only 10,000.

The duke de Broglie defeated the Hessian army,

*Having in a month & half run over Germany - He was near
back at Augs. - On his return it was reported that all the way
from the Rhine to Berlin was covered with dead bodies and
burnt houses - But the Duke of Brunswick said that his destruction
was not so great as was reported.*

1758 near Sangusthausen, which gave the French the command of the Weser.

Senegal taken by the British, May 1st.

January 10th, The Hussar frigate, of 28 guns and 220 men, brought the Vengeance privateer of St. Maloes, of 36 guns and 400 men, into Kinsale. The Hussar had nine men killed and nine wounded; the Vengeance lost 170 men killed and wounded. This was the privateer which engaged capt. Death, of the Terrible.

July 8th, This day the greatest part of the crew belonging to the City of Cork privateer, lying at Cove, confined their officers to the cabin, and forced from the side a lighter, that had brought provisions for their use, and endeavoured to get ashore, but some on board (well affected to the owners) made a signal of distress to a man of war that lay near them, upon which them an of war manned her long boat and pursued them; at whom the privateer's men fired, which was returned; this being perceived on board the man of war, they loaded two of their great guns with small shot, which they let fly at the lighter, killed two men, and wounded some others, after which they readily pressed the remainder.

Sept. 2d. Captain Cole's vessel foundered under the Giant's Stairs, below Passage.

October 26th, Seven East-Indiamen arrived at Cove, under convoy of the Colchester of 50 guns.

Four East-Indiamen also arrived in Kinsale, with the remains of colonel Aldereron's regiment on board, and landed at the custom-house quay.

This year an attempt was made to assassinate the king of Portugal, on Sunday night the 3d of September, when Antony Alvares Ferreira, and Joseph de Policarp de Azevedo, lay in wait for his majesty, who was then in his carriage returning from a private visit, and fired two shots at his majesty's person, from blunderbusses loaded with powder and slugs, six of which lodged in his majesty's body,

body, which wounded and dilacerated from the right shoulder along the arm, and down to the elbow on the outside, and also on the inner part of the same, and proceeded so far as to offend the breast; but the slugs were extracted, and his majesty recovered.

- 1759 January 18th, Joseph Mascarenhas, duke of Aveiro; Francis Assizes, marquis of Tavora; lady Elenor, marchioness of Tavora; Lewis Bernard, marquis of Tavora; Don Jerome, Count of Attouguia, Joseph-Maria, of Tavora, adjutant of the military orders of the marquis his father; Blaize-Joseph Romeiro, corporal in the command or company under the direction of the criminals; John Michael, attending page to Joseph duke of Aveiro; Emmanuel Alvares Ferreira, keeper of the wardrobe to the said duke of Aveiro, and Antonio Alvares Ferreira (one of the two criminals who fired the shots) were executed in the following manner, for attempting to kill the king of Portugal. Joseph, duke of Aveira, was broken on the wheel, by the rupture of eight bones of his legs and arms, was then burnt alive with the scaffold on which he was executed, till all were reduced into ashes, which were then thrown into the sea, that there may be no more notice taken of him or his memory; his estate confiscated to the use of the crown, being divested of all his honours and titles previous to his execution; his house demolished and rent in pieces, reduced to ashes, and covered with salt, in order to obliterate every remembrance of his name. Antonio Alvares Ferreira, and Joseph de Policarp de Azevedo, who fired at his majesty, the latter having made his escape, the former was burnt alive, and his ashes thrown into the sea. Lady Tavora had her head severed from her body, being afterwards burnt to ashes, and thrown into the sea. The rest of the criminals suffered the same death as the duke of Aveiro.

1759 Baibec and Tripoli destroyed by an earthquake; December 5th.

General Wolfe was killed in the battle of Quebec, which was gained by the British.

The Prussians destroyed the Russian magazines in Poland, took Anclém and Denien, and laid Bohemia under contribution.

The duke de Broglio took Retberg, Minden, and Munster.

Prince Ferdinand defeated Broglio at Minden, and had the British and Hanoverian cavalry under Lord George Sackville; come to his assistance when required, the French army would have been utterly destroyed; after which he took Munster, and obliged the French to evacuate Westphalia.

The king of Prussia with 50,000, repulsed the Russians with 90,000 at Cunersdorf, but was defeated with the loss of 16,000, the combined army 14,000. On repulsing the Russians, the king of Prussia wrote the following note to his queen, without waiting for the final event. "We have driven the Russians from their entrenchments: expect within two hours to hear of a glorious victory." After his defeat, he wrote another laconic note to her: "Remove from Berlin with the royal family: let the archives be carried to Potsdam: the town may make conditions with the enemy."

General Finck, with 2,000 men, surrendered to Marshal Daun.

M. de Lally invaded Madras, but was obliged to raise the siege.

Colonel Coote reduced Wandewash, and defeated M. de Lally, who attempted to recover the Settlement with 13000 men.

Admiral Pocock defeated the French squadron under M. d'Ache.

Surat taken from the Dutch, for interfering in the affairs of Bengal.

Admiral Rodney successfully bombarded Haver-de-Grace.

Admiral

1759 Adm. Hawke blocked up Conflans in the harbour of Brest.

Boscawen defeated the French fleet, and took two ships of the line, and destroyed two more.

Admiral Hawke attacked Conflans; he ordered his own ship to be laid alongside the French admiral, called the Soleil Royale; the Theseé a 74 threw herself between the two admirals; one broadside from the Royal George, sent her to the bottom; the Superbe shared the same fate; the Formidable struck her colours; the Soleil Royale drove on shore, and was burnt by her own people; the Hero burnt by the British, and the Juste sunk at the mouth of the Loire. The English lost two ships of the line in a gale of wind, after the action, but the crews and part of the stores were saved.

Captain Harvey, in the Monmouth, and captain Clements, in the Pallas frigate, watching the French fleet in Brest, saw four ships coming down, and came to close to the forts of Conquet, notwithstanding four forts and a battery played on the Monmouth and Pallas, which with difficulty worked up, yet they brought out the four ships in sight of the French fleet of 20 ships of the line. The Monmouth and Pallas kept a continual fire on the forts, and drove the French from their guns several times.

Captain Bently, of the Waspight, knighted for his bravery in engaging two ships of M. de la Clue's squadron for some time.

Guadaloupe taken by the British, May 1st.

April 11th, London bridge (a temporary one) burnt and totally destroyed.

April 26th, Marigalante, Grenada, and St. Martin, taken by captain Cooke, by virtue of a commission from sir Charles Hardy, at the head of a number of privateers, who put themselves under his command.

- 1759 July 23d, The Prussian general Wadel, defeated at Zullichau, by the count de Soltikoff, the Russian general.
- July 25th, Fort Niagara, in America, taken by general Johnson.
- July 28th, Ticonderoga taken by general Amherst.
- August 3d, Leipsic taken by the army of the Empire.
- December 4th, A Prussian detachment under general Durecke, defeated at Meissen by the Austrians, in which engagement general Durecke was wounded and taken prisoner.
- March 16th, William Parks and Christopher Collis, esqrs. city sheriffs, with the sub-corporations, consisting of the master and wardens of the respective trades, assembled at the Lough of Cork, elegantly mounted on horseback, where they formed according to seniority, and rode several miles out of town to meet John Swete, esq; mayor of Cork, who was then on his return from Dublin, where he had been some time, in consequence of an order from the superior court, relative to quarterage.
- July 5th, General Folliot's regiment (commonly called the Royal Irish) encamped at Balliphehane, and did not break up till October 17th. The city militia did duty in their absence.
- Sept. 25th & 26th, The mayor, sheriffs, masters and wardens of the several trades, perambulated the city-franchises.
- Feb. 28th, Susannah Hannokes, an elderly woman of Windgrove, near Aylesbury, was accused by a neighbour for bewitching her spinning-wheel, so that she could not make it go round, and offered to make oath of it before a magistrate; on which the husband, in order to justify his wife, insisted upon her being tried by the church bible, and that the accuser should be present: accordingly she was conducted to the parish church, where she was stript of all her cloaths to her shift and under coats, and weighed against the bible; where,

REMARKABLE

1792
1793
where, to the no small mortification of her accuser, she outweighed, and was honourably acquitted of the charge.

May 21st, Died, Mr. James Sheile, farmer, of Knocktopher, in the county of Kilkenny, aged 136 years.

June 11th, The earl of Belvidere obtained a verdict in the court of king's-bench, Dublin, against Thomas Rochfort, esq; his brother, for 20,000l. damages, besides costs, for criminal conversation with his lordship's lady. This transaction happened about fifteen years since.

June 26th, Early in the morning; Jenison Shaftoe, esq; started against Time, to ride fifty miles in two hours; in the course of which he used ten horses, and did it in eleven minutes and two seconds less time than prescribed by the articles, to the astonishment of all present.

Prince Edward appointed to the command of the Phoenix of 44 guns.

Donald Cameron, of Kinnickabar, in Rannach, Scotland, died aged 130.

August 5th, A most daring robbery was committed at Limerick; two men entered the custom-house, one of whom presented a pistol to the clerk's breast, while the other robbed the house of 1800l. in cash, and afterwards made their escape, locking up the clerk in one of the offices, though two centinels were standing at the door.

Sept. 22d, An eminent London merchant rode four horses at Royston in Hertfordshire, for a wager of thirteen hundred guineas; he was to go forty-miles in two hours, and performed it in one hour and forty-nine minutes. Bets to the amount of several thousands were depending.

October 2d, The Friendship, captain Brest, from Cork to Hallifax, was taken by a French privateer, who took out the master, and all the crew except the mate and a boy, and put eight Frenchmen on board; but after several days possession, the

the mate watched his opportunity, seized the arms, and without putting one man to death, secured as many of them as it was prudent to do for his own safety, and by the assistance of the boy, brought the ship safe into Pool harbour.

December 18th, William Andrew Horne, esq; of Butterly-Hall, in Derbyshire, aged 74, was executed at Nottingham for the murder of a child only three days old, thirty-five years before. The only prosecutor was his brother, who was privy to this long-concealed murder, and was at last induced to discover it, partly from uneasiness of mind, and partly from the cruel treatment he received from Mr. Horne.

1760 Thurot landed at Carrickfergus, and pillaged the town; after he put to sea, captain Elliot in the *Æolus* of 36 guns, and the *Pallas* and *Brilliant*, of 32 guns each, came up with him, and after a bloody engagement, took him and his squadron.

Three of the principal banking houses in Dublin stopped payment, and the remaining three discounted no paper, and in fact, did no business. Public and private credit, that had been drooping since the year 1754, had now fallen prostrate. At a general meeting of the merchants of Dublin, with several members of the house of commons, the inability of the former to carry on business, was universally acknowledged; not from the want of capital, but from the stoppage of all paper circulation, and the refusal of the remaining bankers to discount the bills even of the first houses. The merchants and traders of Dublin petitioned the house of commons, that they should engage, to the first of May 1762, for each of the then subsisting banks in Dublin, to the amount of 50,000l. for each bank; and that an address be presented to the lord lieutenant, to thank his grace for having given directions that bankers notes should be received as cash from the several subscribers to the loan, and that he would be pleased to give directions that their notes should be taken as cash in all payments

1760 payments at the treasury, and by the several collectors for the city and county of Dublin.

The allied armies under the Hereditary Prince, defeated by the French ; in a few days afterwards, he defeated them, and took the commander in chief (M. Glanbitz) 177 officers, 2282 privates prisoners, besides killing a great number, and taking all their artillery and baggage.

Prince Ferdinand defeated the French at Warbourg, but was defeated by M. de Castris, at Campen, and lost 2000 men.

The Prussians defeated at Glatz ; their general and 4000 men killed, the remaining army of 7000, threw down their arms, and surrendered to M. Laudohn.

The king of Prussia defeated the Austrians, and killed 8000 men, and obliged marshal Daun to raise the siege of Schweidnitz.

The allied armies took Berlin. Leipsic, Torgau, and Wirtemberg successively surrendered to the Imperialists.

The French laid Halberstadt under contribution ; the Swedes ravaged Pomerania ; and the Russians invested Colburg by sea and land.

The king of Prussia, with 50,000 men, finding his affairs desperate, came up to marshal Daun with 80,000, strongly posted ; and having made the disposition for the attack, he divided his army into three divisions, and ordered his troops to be informed that he was determined to conquer or die ; they answered, " That they would die, or conquer with him." Having disposed his army, he led on the center, and was received by a discharge from 200 pieces of cannon ; after a vigorous attack, he was repulsed with great slaughter ; and after being three times led on, and as often obliged to give ground, the king ordered his cavalry to advance, but they were soon forced to retire, and victory seemed ready to declare in favour of the Austrians, when the left division under general Zhethin,

1760 Zhethin, attacked the Austrians in the rear; the Prussian infantry returned once more to the charge, the cavalry followed their example, and totally routed the Austrians; 10,000 were killed on each side; 8,000 Austrians, among whom were four generals, were made prisoners, and marshal Daun was wounded. Night coming on, prevented many more being taken. The king of Prussia recovered all Saxony, except Dresden.

Laudohn abruptly raised the siege of Casel, and the Prussians raised the siege of Pomerania.

General Murray marched out of Quebec, and with 3000 men engaged M. de Levi with ten battalions of regular French troops, 6000 Canadian militia, and a body of Indians, but being out flanked, retired with the loss of 1000 men; the French lost 2000 men.

The Ramillies of 90 guns, was lost on a rock called Bolthead, near Plymouth; only one midshipman and 25 sailors were saved, and above seven hundred perished, Feb. 15th.

A huntsman near Torrington, in Devonshire, was devoured by his own hounds.

Earl Ferrers was tried by his peers, and found guilty of the murder of Mr. Johnson, his steward, and was executed May 5th.

Lord George Sackville was tried by a court-martial, and pronounced unfit to serve his majesty in any military capacity whatsoever; and his majesty ordered his name to be struck out of the list of privy counsellors.

The tower of a church at Petersburg, which had been newly built, fell down, and more than 500 people were either killed or maimed.

Died, John Turner, who lived miserably in a garret in St. Giles's; under his arms were found two bags, containing 136l.

Sept. 14th, was married at Clonmell, Patrick O'Neill, aged 113, to his seventh wife; he was born in

1760 1647, and enlisted for a dragoon in the 17th year of Charles the Second, and continued serving their successive majesties till 1746, when he was discharged, having been in all the battles, &c. with king William and the duke of Marlborough. He is now in perfect health, of sound understanding, and walks without a stick.

At Berne, in Switzerland, a girl of nine years old was delivered of a child.

There has been lately discovered in Italy a new nation, which has subsisted there for many hundred years. These people live in several villages in the mountains, lying north of Verona and Vicenza, and speak a language of their own, which hitherto was thought a corrupt German, but upon a closer enquiry is found to be pure Danish. Segnior Marco Pezzo, has written a very learned dissertation, to prove that these people are a remnant of the Cimbrians, defeated by Caius Marius.

A horse belonging to Mr. William Cross, in Boggs, near Hamilton, was grazing in a field until four o'clock in the afternoon, when he was observed to give over eating; from that time his neck swelled excessively, until the fourth day, when he died. To satisfy the owner's curiosity, his neck was opened, and a large adder was found in his throat, and the parts all around mortified.

It is remarkable that five sons of the earl of Banbury have suffered in action, within these few months past. Lord Wallingford, the eldest, having received a wound at Carrickfergus; the second wounded at the taking of Guadaloupe; the third, a lieutenant Knolles, of the Beddeford man of war, was killed in a late engagement with two French frigates off Lisbon, and the fourth and fifth, much wounded at Minden.

The thanks of the governois of the workhouse of Dublin, were presented to lady Arabella Denny, for her unremitting attention to the sounding children, but particularly for a clock, lately put up

1760 up at her ladyship's expence, in the nursery, with the following inscription. "For the benefit of infants protected by this hospital, lady Arabella Denny presents this clock, to mark, that as children reared by the spoon, must have but a small quantity of food at a time, it must be offered frequently; for which purpose this clock strikes every twenty minutes, at which notice, all the infants that are not asleep, must be discreetly fed."

An Algerine zebeque of 20 guns, was driven on shore near Penzance in Cornwall, and entirely lost; 150 of the crew got on shore, which greatly alarmed the country people. It is twenty-four years since an Algerine cruizer was in any port in England.

France was so distressed in her finances, that the nobility and gentry, following the example of the king, threw their plate into the public treasury, in order to support the war in Germany.

King George II. died October 25th, in the 77th year of his age, and was succeeded by his present majesty, who, on the 8th of September, 1761, married the princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelitz. Crowned 22d.

Blackfriars bridge, consisting of nine arches, begun; finished 1770, at the expence of 152,840l. to be discharged by a toll.

A transit of Venus over the sun, June 6th.

Earthquakes in Syria, October 13th.

Timmary, on the coast of Coromandel, retaken by the English.

The English took Arcott on the same coast.

The French took Marpurg by capitulation.

A terrible fire happened in the rope-house at Portsmouth, which did 100,000l. damage.

The castle of Dillenbourg surrendered to the French by capitulation.

The French and Saxons took Gottingen.

The French took Zingenhayn by capitulation.

- 1760 Montreal and all Canada, surrendered to the English by capitulation.
- The count of Lufatia defeated general Wangenheim, at Dramsfeld.
- The town and castle of Cleves, surrendered by capitulation to the allies.
- The city of Wirtemberg surrendered to the Imperialists by capitulation.
- Wirtemberg evacuated by the Imperialists.
- November 18th, The sessions of parliament opened by his present majesty, with a most gracious speech from the throne.
- Three thousand Prussian hussars took Rostock:
- July 21st, the new theatre in George's-street, Cork, opened.
- November 4th, George III. proclaimed king in Cork, The Royal Scotch, Handasyde's, and Bagshaw's regiments lined the streets, whilst the mayor, corporation, and city regalia, attended by lieutenant-governor Molesworth, paraded the town.
- The town of Malta was surprised the 6th ult. at the near approach of a large ship of Turkish construction; having a white flag, with a crucifix at her mizzen top, and a Turkish pendant embroidered with gold, that reached to the very sea: Boats were immediately sent off, who were informed, that it was a ship of the grand signior's, commanded by his admiral, and called the Ottoman Crown; that she sailed the second of last June, with two frigates, five galleys, and other small vessels from the Dardanelles; that the above-mentioned admiral had been with this ship only to Smyrna, Scio, and Trio, and at length anchored in the channel of Strangie, when he and his retinue to the number of 300 persons went on shore. The whole ship's complement was 700 men, but 400 being on shore the 19th of Sept. the remaining 300 were attacked and overpowered by 70 christian slaves, armed only with a knife each; part being killed, part obliged to jump overboard, and the rest

rest to sue for mercy. These heroes, now no longer slaves, bore away immediately for Malta; but were soon pursued by the two frigates and a Ragusian ship, whom, by crowding sail, they escaped; and the 8th, this ship, mounting 68 fine brass guns, but boarded for 74, was brought safe into the harbour of Valatte, amidst the acclamations of the people.

The order of Malta, as an encouragement to such brave fellows, has made them the sole proprietors of the ship and slaves, as well as of all the contribution money, which latter is said to amount to a million and a half of florins, and other effects on board. Deeds equal to this in heroism, though not in value, have been atchieved by our own countrymen, several times during the course of this war; which at once proves what presence of mind and resolution may surmount, and what an almost incredible effect it has where it is not expected.

The grand signior was, on this occasion, so highly offended with the conduct of his admiral, that he dismissed him from his service.

1761 Osnaburg taken and pillaged by the French.

The tide ebbed and flowed four times in an hour, at Whitby, July 17.

Potatoes sold this year at 29s. the batrel.

His late majesty's statue erected in Cork.

The duke de Broglio obliged prince Ferdinand to abandon all his conquests, to raise the blockade of Zingenhayn, and the siege of Cassel, and retire behind the Dymel. Broglio was afterwards repulsed with the loss of 5000 men.

Elleisle taken by commodore Keppel and general Hodgson.

Pondicherry in the East-Indies taken from the French.

General Lally and the garrison, made prisoners by colonel Coote.

Foundation of Poolbeg light-house laid. Finished in 1768.

1761 Marshal Broglio and the prince de Soubise, defeated at Kirch Denckern, by prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and the British forces under the marquis of Granby; 2000 men were killed and wounded, and 3000 prisoners.

Prince Henry gained a signal victory over the Austrians and Imperialists in Saxony, took 4000 prisoners, and 365 waggons.

The garrison of Dorsten taken by prince Ferdinand.

Prince Xavier of Saxony, took Wolfsenbuttle.

Coals first discovered in Scotland, Nov. 1st.

Colberg taken by the Russians under general Butterlin.

Dominico taken from the French, by lord Rollo and sir James Douglas.

A violent shock of an earthquake at Cork and Kinsale, March 3rd.

April 22d, The election for members of parliament began in this city, and ended the 28th; for John Hely Hutchinson, esq; 567 votes; sir John Freke, bart. 370 votes; and Thomas Newenham, esq; 295 votes; whereupon the two former were returned duly elected.

June 18th and 19th, We had the most constant thunder and lightning, attended with the heaviest rain ever known. In the south liberties, a bull and two cows were struck dead by lightning. At Donybrook, the seat of the rev. Boyle Davies, a large beam which supported a floor over the cellar, was split so wide that a 24 pound ball may be put into the chasm. There was not the least thunder or rain at Bandon or Kinsale.

September 15th, Illuminations in Cork for queen Charlotte's arrival in England.

Illuminations for the king and queen's coronation.

October 4th, The wooden-bridge adjoining the north wier, fell down; a woman and a boy were unfortunately drowned by this accident.

A fox went into the house of Mr. McCarthy, brewer, in Hanover-street, and killed eleven fowl. He attempted

1761 attempted it again, but was seized by the brewers, and killed in the presence of several sporting gentlemen. He made great havock among the poultry in St. Finbarry's, and was supposed to have run into town.

Died at Koningssberg in Prussia, captain Bromfish, aged 112; 93 years of which he had been in the service of Prussia.

Died at Philadelphia, Mr. Charles Cottrel, aged 120 years; and in three days after his wife died, aged 115. They lived together in matrimony ninety-eight years.

A farmer's wife at Glencairn, was delivered of four sons, three of which survived. The father was 74 years old, and the mother 44.

In an engagement between the Tuscany of Bristol, captain Power, and the duc de Biron privateer of Dunkirk, the Tuscany blew up, and sunk in a few minutes, and out of 211 persons, only the captain and four or five were saved; among whom was a young infant that was blown into the privateer, and found on her deck after the explosion, without having received the least injury.

A cause was tried in the court of king's-bench, Westminster, wherein Mr. Butler was plaintiff, and one Bell defendant, on an action for the defendant's dog being loose and biting the plaintiff's hand, so that he lost the use of three of his fingers. The jury brought in a verdict of two hundred pounds damages.

The wife of Mr. Bandon, page to the late king, delivered of a son, at the age of 58, and her husband 70.

Died at Mitchelstown, John Newell, esq; aged 127, and grandson to old Part, who died at the age of 152.

Worksop Manor, the seat of his grace the duke of Norfolk, burnt to the ground; the loss was computed at 100,000l.

At

1762 At Gratz in Voigtlan, a man lived to the age of 135 years, without any illness; he had seen seven emperors of Germany.

Died, a peasant in Poland, in the 157 year of his age; till within 12 days of his death, he worked as day labourer.

A poor labouring family, near Biddestown in Norfolk, had been lately afflicted with a terrible disorder; the limbs of several of them having rotted off, though without any injury to their health, or the other parts of the body.

A centinel on duty at Chatham, was struck with lightning; the upper leather of his shoe on his left foot was shattered; a hole was made through the blade of his sword, and about two inches of the edge melted; the hilt was melted and soldered to his bayonet, as was one of the locks of his musket to the iron ramrod; his face was scorched, and he lay an hour speechless, but afterwards recovered.

A prosecution commenced against Mr. Foote, for introducing the character of Mr. George Falkner, upon the public stage; after a long hearing, a verdict was given in favour of Mr. Falkner, and Mr. Foote was severely fined.

Cornelius Nepos, published at Moskow, being the first classical book printed in Russia.

Queen Charlotte's annuity settled at 100,000l. after the king's death.

Martinico taken from the French, together with St. Lucia, St. Vincent's, and Grenada islands, by a detachment of admiral Rodney's fleet, under the command of commodore Swanton, with brigadier Walsh and lieutenant-colonel Scott.

The Havannah taken from the Spaniards by the British forces, under the command of general lord Albemarle, admiral sir George Pocock, and commodore Keppel. The treasure found here may be said to equal a national subsidy. The Neptune
of

1762 of 70 guns, Asia 64, and Europa 64, Spanish line of battle ships, were sunk at the entrance of the harbour; the Tyger of 70 guns, Reyna 70, So-verano 70, Infanta 70, Aquilon 70, America 60, Conquestado 60, San Genaro 60, San Antonio 60, Virginaza 24, Thetis 24, and Marte 18 guns, surrendered to the British commanders in the harbour of the Havannah, besides two ships of war that were on the stocks, and several merchant ships in the harbour.

The first payment of the Havannah prize-money, amounted to 516,185l. 3s.

Preparatory to the taking of the Havannah, the English troops found great difficulty in taking Moro; at last a breach was made, and they were ordered to storm it, which they did with so much spirit and order, that the garrison was quite disconcerted: 400 were cut to pieces, the rest threw down their arms, and received quarter. Don Lewis de Velasco, the governor, having collected a small body of determined men, in an intrenchment around the flag staff, gloriously fell in defending the ensign of Spain, which no intreaties could induce him to strike. The generous and civilized victors watered his body with their tears, instead of exulting over it like barbarians, or tearing it in pieces like savages, in vengeance of their sufferings.

Elizabeth, empress of Russia died, and was succeeded by her nephew the duke of Holstein, under the name of Peter III. who, on coming to the throne, ordered a cessation of arms, and soon after entered into an alliance with the king of Prussia, and joined part of his forces to drive the Austrians out of Silesia.

Prince Henry of Brunswick killed in a skirmish with Broglio, near Munster.

The king of Prussia obliged marshal Daun to abandon his strong posts, and leave Schweidnitz uncovered.

1762 The Czar deposed, and Catherine invested with the Imperial ensigns; he was thrown into prison, and died in three days.

The Empress withdrew her troops out of Silesia, Prussia, and Pomerania.

The king of Prussia defeated marshal Daun, and obliged Schweidnitz to surrender.

American philosophical society established in Philadelphia.

The English forces arrived at Lisbon, Miranda in Portugal, taken by the Spaniards.

Braganza in the same kingdom taken by the Spaniards.

The city of Chaves also surrendered to the Spaniards under count O'Reily.

War declared by Portugal against Spain.

The Danes invested Hamburg.

France declared war against Portugal.

St. John's in Newfoundland taken by the French, but retaken September the 18th.

A dreadful cannonade at Bucker Muhl. This post was no more than a Bridge over the Ohme, defended by a slight redoubt on one side, and by a mill on the other. The allies had no cover except the redoubt, nor the French except the mill. A dreadful fire and cannonade with grape shot was supported between these two resolute bodies, without a moment's intermission, or the least slackening on one side or the other, for near fifteen hours, from the dawn of day to dark night: Neither side gave way, and this most bloody contest for a very trifling object in the end, left the allies in the possession of their redoubt, and the French of their mill; the whole compass of military history furnishes no instance of so obstinate a dispute. The allies lost 600 men in killed and wounded; towards the close of the day the dead bodies served to raise a parapet for the redoubt, in the place of that which had been beat to pieces by the cannonade.

- 1762 The Manila and Philippine Islands taken from the Spaniards by the English, under the command of admiral Cornish and brigadier general Draper.
 National debt in 1762 : Principal 110,613,836l. 8s.
 Annual interest - - - 3,792,594l. 3s. 4d.
-

114,406,430l. 11s. 4d.

June 4th, Bow Bells rung for the first time; the weight of them are as follows: First bell 8 Ct. 3 qrs. and 7 lb. Second bell, 9 Ct. 2 lb. Third bell, 10 Ct. 1 qr. 4 lb. Fourth bell, 12 Ct. 7 lb. Fifth bell, 13 Ct. 24 lb. Sixth bell, 17 Ct. 11 lb. Seventh bell, 20 Ct. 2 qrs. 26 lb. Eighth bell, 24 Ct. 2 qrs. 5 lb. Ninth bell, 34 Ct. 2 qrs. 6 lb. Tenth bell, 53 Ct. 22 lb.

At the sale at St. Paul's coffee-house, of Mr. Gills collection of coins, &c. the following sold as under: One penny of Henry I. for 2l. 2s. one ditto of Edward I. 1l. 9s.—one groat of Henry VIII. 1l. 2s.—one crown, half-crown, shilling, and six-pence of queen Elizabeth, 3l. 18s.—one half-crown and three-pence of Charles I. 2l. 15s.—a gold ring with an ancient Runic inscription, 15l.

June 6th, A dreadful fire in Cat-lane, Cork, which consumed 150 houses.

Doctor Brambel, lord primate of Ireland, died.

Sale of Dunkirk to the French, by king Charles II.

Andrew Franklin, esq; mayor of Cork, obliged a serjeant and twelve men to mount guard regularly every day at his house, during the last 3 months he remained in office; he was opposed by colonel Molesworth, lieutenant-governor of the city; but the mayor, who was an upright spirited magistrate, soon humbled the military jurisdiction; he shewed his prerogative as chief magistrate of the second city in the kingdom, and left an example to his successors not unworthy of imitation.

- 1763 The definitive treaty of peace between Great-Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, concluded at Paris, February 10th; which confirmed to Great Britain

Britain the extensive provinces of Canada, East and West Florida, and part of Louisiana, in North America; also the islands of Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago, in the West Indies.

The Jesuits expelled from France.

The pensions on the Irish establishment this year, amounted to 66,477l. 5s.

The definitive treaty of peace between the empress Queen and the king of Prussia, signed the 15th of February.

John Wilkes, esq; member of parliament for Aylesbury, arrested on a general warrant signed by lord Halifax, one of the secretaries of state, and committed to the tower, under a warrant signed by him and the other secretary, lord Egremont, April 30th.

The new excise on cyder took place, when the right honourable George Grenville was first lord of the treasury.

The political paper, called the North-Briton, No. 45, was publickly burnt, by order of both houses of parliament.

May 9th, The workmen began to clear the channel of the harbour of Cork, in order to build the New Wall; and on Monday the 30th, several hundred labourers paraded the city with spades and shovels on their shoulders, quitted their work at the New Wall, and turned out for eight-pence per day, being then allowed but 6d.h.

One side of the North main-street flagged.

The Red-house Walk began to be improved.

1764 The parliament granted 10,000l. to Mr. Harrison for his discovery of the longitude by his time-piece.

Famine and pestilence in Italy,

An earthquake at Lisbon.

Lady Molesworth and her three children, burnt in her house.

On the 13th of June, the mayor and corporation of Limerick,

Limerick, proceeded by water to Scattery-Island, where he called a court of admiralty, and then he sailed to the mouth of the river Shannon, where ends the boundary of the city liberties. Here the mayor, as admiral of the Shannon, ordered a gun to be fired, to bring to one of his majesty's sloops of war then in the river, which she not regarding, only by hoisting out a flag, another gun was fired, and soon after the mayor boarded the sloop; the crew of which, on hearing his errand, were immediately ordered to compliment his worship with three cheers.

Regulations with respect to franking letters, took place.

Prince Frederick, his majesty's second son, elected bishop of Osnaburg in Germany, by a conge d'elire from his father, as elector of Hanover.

December 28th, Henry, earl of Shannon, one of the lords justices of Ireland, died.

1765 His majesty's royal charter passed for incorporating the society of artists.

An act passed for annexing the sovereignty of the Isle of Man to the crown of Great Britain.

Grand Canal begun for making a navigation from Dublin on the south side to the Shannon; incorporated in 1772. Passage-boats plied to Sallins in 1783; to Monastereven 1786.

Otaheite, or George the Third's Island, discovered June 18th.

Oak saw-dust first discovered useful in tanning.

There was a scarcity, caused by the failure of potatoes in general throughout the kingdom, which distressed the common people; the spring corn had also failed, and grain so high, that it was thought necessary to appoint a committee to enquire what might be the best method to reduce it; and to prevent a great dearth, two acts were passed early in this session, to stop the distillery, and to prevent the exportation of corn for a limited time. In the spring of 1766, those fears seem to have been

1765 well founded; several towns were in great distress for corn, and by the humanity of the lord-lieutenant (lord Hertford) money was issued out of the treasury to buy corn for such places as applied to his lordship for that purpose.

The years 1770 and 1771, were seasons of great distress in Ireland; and in the month of February in the latter year, the high price of corn was mentioned from the throne, as an object of the first importance, which demanded the utmost attention.

In the years 1778 and 1779, there was great plenty of corn, but the manufacturers were not able to buy, and many thousands of them supported by charity; the consequence was, that corn fell to so low a price, that the farmers in many places were not able to pay their rents.

The bed of the river Ayre was quite dry for more than half a mile, which continued so till the tide returned; the same was never known to happen before or since.

The river at Bourdeaux ebbed an hour and half, then flowed fifteen minutes, and then ebbed again for an hour and half more; which last unusual ebbing was followed by an ordinary flood, that continued the usual time.

M. Peter Kretzchmar sowed one grain of barley in a rich spot, from which he reaped in 18 months, 15,000 ears, by transplantation sixteen times.

The peruke-makers petitioned the king to cut off his hair and wear a wig; to which his majesty answered, "That he held nothing dearer to his heart than the happiness of his people; and they may be assured, he should at all times use his endeavours to promote their welfare." Several of the peruke-makers, who attended on this occasion, gave such offence, by their inconsistency in wearing their own hair, that they had it cut off by the mob.

1765 A negro at Lisbon, named Firmein de Costa, gave the following most surprising instance of fidelity and affection: "Hearing that his master Emanuel Cabral, was taken up for killing a soldier, he quitted the woods to which he had fled for refuge, and voluntary surrendered himself into the hands of justice, declaring that he alone was guilty of the assassination, and that his master was innocent; accordingly the master, after a long examination, appearing innocent, he was set at liberty, and the negro hanged."

Died, Mr. Farrel, in Maygard-street, St. Giles's, who, by letting two-penny lodgings, amassed upwards of 6000l.

Died at Carowby, Mr. Dominick Joyce, aged 120. At an ordination at the chapel royal, a black was ordained, whose devout behaviour attracted the notice of the whole congregation; he was shortly after priested.

At a stable in Piccadilly, two coach geldings were sold by weight at one shilling per lb. and produced 57l.

At Surry assizes, Samuel Berry was tried for actually committing a rape on his wife's grandmother, aged 91.

A life-guard-man of Poland, celebrated for his great voraciousness, was presented to the court of Saxony, and in the presence of it devoured near twenty pounds of beef and half a calf roasted, besides other things.

Nicholas Wolley, esq; of Bletchington, Cumberland, who died lately, left the best part of his estate to his footman, who saved his life about two years before.

Died in Hog-lane, St. Giles's, a man of the name of Duncan, who in a few years amassed 1200l. by letting out barrows at sixpence per week.

A captain in the 95th regiment of foot, obtained a verdict with 400l. damages, against a tradesman, for a malicious prosecution on the charge of murder,

1765 der, for which he stood his trial in the city of Cork, and no prosecutor appearing, he was acquitted.

June 1st, The English colours were hoisted on the castle of Castletown, the capital of the Isle of Man, the sovereignty of that island being now annexed to the crown of Great Britain; in a few days after, his majesty was proclaimed throughout the island, for which his majesty paid the duke of Athol 70,000l. By an abstract of the clear revenue of this island, from 1754 to 1763, the medium was 7293l. per ann. of which the land revenue for the last year was 1409l. 17s. 6d. and the income of the lands in the hands of the lord of the Isle, 107l.

The following articles, part of the curious collection of Egyptian, Roman, and other antiquities, made by Ebenezer Mussel, esq; lately deceased, sold by auction, viz.

King Charles II's hat-button, for 2l. 15s. The curtaua of James II. of England, and the sword of James IV. of Scotland, taken at Floddenfield, 1l. 12s. A scymeter taken from the bashaw of Damascus at the siege of Vienna, 5l. 5s. King of Madagascari's shirt, the queen's shift, their sashes, belts, &c. 1l. 5s. Queen Elizabeth's gloves, knife and fork, work-bag, pincushion, and a toothpick; Mary queen of Scots hair-cap, Oliver Cromwell's night-cap, camp-pillow, silk sash, tobacco-flapper, and king Charles II's. night-cap, 2l. 12s. Queen Elizabeth's striking-watch, given by her to one of the warders of the tower when she quitted her imprisonment there, 2l. King Charles I's. watch, given by him to bishop Juxon the morning of his martyrdom, 2l. 17s. An earthen cann of St. Thomas a Becket, finely wrought, 16s. Sir Edmundbury Godfrey's dagger; a large parcel of curious ancient gloves; the star and garter worn by the duke of Marlborough at Blenheim battle; ditto of James II. William III. and queen Anne; and a piece of fringe work made by Mary queen of

1765 of William III, 2l. By this the curious may form some judgment of the price of virtue in England.

Two mowers near Wells, in Somersetshire, cut down four acres of grass in an hour and seventeen minutes for a wager of 20l. which they won by performing it only one minute within the time: two to one were laid against them.

Nine whiteboys were killed and twenty made prisoners, in a skirmish with a party of dragoons near Dungannon.

The wife of a collier at Sitzeroda, near Torgau in Saxony, was lately delivered of five daughters, who were all baptised, but died soon after. In the year 1732, a woman of the same village, was twice delivered in the space of eleven months, of three children at a birth.

In Lapland 120 head of rein-deer, in one herd, were struck dead by lightning.

A young woman walked 72 miles in one day, viz. from Blencogo to within two miles of Newcastle.

A red cow, the property of Mr. Thomas Stubbing, of Hempsted in Essex, brought forth three milk-white-cow calves, with red ears.

The emperor of Germany died.

A boat with three men, a boy, and a large dog, overset in crossing the river near Aberdeen; the dog brought ashore one of the men, and then went into the water and brought out the boy; the other two men got ashore of themselves.

As lord William Campbell was fishing near Henley upon Thames, he heard the cry of a man from a distance, calling out boat! boat! several of which, however, passed not far off without taking the least notice. At last a man from the point of an island, called out that there was a man drowning: upon which lord William Campbell immediately set out, and came to the place, where he was shewn something like a man lying at the bottom of the water. His lordship stirred the body with

1765

with the pole of his boat, which was twenty feet long ; but as the pole had no hook to it, and his lordship finding it was losing too much time, he instantly pulled off his coat only (his lady and sister being in the boat) and jumped into the water, which was sixteen feet deep, and although the man was under the trunk of an old tree, he brought him up, and swam to shore with him. His lordship then ordered him to be bled, and by his great care, in a short time brought him to breathe ; when, being carried home, he soon after perfectly recovered. He was a servant to lord Palmerston, who was then on a visit to a gentleman near that place.

The late Mrs. Wolfe, mother of the brave general, left 1000*l.* to the incorporated society in Dublin, for promoting English Protestant working-schools in Ireland, and the residue, after a few legacies were paid, to be disposed of among the widows and families of the officers who were employed in the military land service under her son.

Thomas Scott, of York, rode his own horse from that city to London, in thirty-two successive hours and forty minutes, being 192 miles.

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland, died suddenly, and on opening him a coagulation of blood about the size of a pigeon's egg, was found in the right ventricle of the brain. As he died intestate, the earl of Albemarle administered to him, by virtue of his majesty's sign manual. John Mezo, one of his hussars, having been given a suit of his cloaths, with all the visible pockets turned out, he found in a private one bank notes to the amount of 175*l.* which he was so honest as to return to the gentleman in waiting.

At Avranches, in France, a woman, who had been long afflicted with vapours and convulsions, which at last degenerated into a palsy, having been lately bled by order of her physician, and in his presence, the blood ran freely a little while, and then stopped ;

1765 stopped; when, upon examining the orifice, there appeared in it a small white body, which, on being drawn out with the point of a pin, proved to be a live worm with two eyes, which were very visible, and a muzzle with long hairs upon it, like a cat's whiskers. This curiosity is still preserved in spirits of wine.

Two bricklayers were fined, one in a hundred pounds the other fifty, for suffering rubbish to remain a long time before some buildings carrying on by them near red-lion square.

A child at Portishead, near Weymouth, not two years old, discharged a worm out of one of her eyes, about an inch and half long.

A diamond of considerable value was found in the stomach of a woodcock, lately shot at Seaton in Northumberland.

The Pope's bull was suppressed by the parliament of France, when it was declared that no bull or brief for the future should be received, unless attended with the king's letters patent.

1766 April 21st, A spot or macula of the sun, more than thrice the bigness of our earth, passed the sun's centre.

The American stamp-act repealed, March 18th.

A great earthquake at Constantinople.

The Jesuits expelled from Bohemia and Denmark.

The chevalier de St. George, died at Rome, Jan. 2d.

The army commissions regulated in their prices, by a board of general officers.

Gibraltar nearly destroyed by a storm, Feb. 3d.

Died, the reverend Mr. Mattinson, curate of Patterdale in Westmoreland, 60 years. The first infant he christened after he got holy orders, when she was 19 years old agreed to marry him, and he asked her and himself in the church. By this wife he had one son and three daughters, and married them all in his own church himself. His stipend, till within these 20 years, was only 12l. per annum, and never reached to 20l. yet out of this, by

1766 by the help of a good wife, he brought up his children very well, died at the age of 83, grandfather to 17 children, and worth 1000l. sterling.

Peter M'Kinley, Andres Zeckernan, George Gidley, and Richard St. Quintin, four pirates, who inhumanly murdered captains Cochran and Glas, on board the Sandwich, were executed near St. Stephen's green, Dublin.

Count Lally, commander in chief of the French forces the last war in the East Indies, beheaded at Paris.

Her royal highness the princess Matilda, was espoused by proxy, to Christian VII. king of Denmark.

James Marquis of Kildare, created Duke of Leinster, Nov. 14th.

Wines imported on an avarage of three years, end-					
ing 1766	—	—	—	4425	tons
1776	—	—	—	3331	ditto
1787	—	—	—	2061	ditto

In 1754 The return of houses in Dublin were 12,857. Ellen Ellis, at Beaumaris in Derbyshire, aged 72, was brought to bed May 10th; she had been married 46 years, and her eldest son was 45 years old. She had not had a child for 25 years.

The number of houses this year in Dublin, were 13,194.

Patrick Redmond, taylor, was executed at gallows-green, the 10th of September, for robbing the dwelling-house of John Griffin. Glover the player (who was then in Cork) took an active part in this man's restoration; after he hung nine minutes and was cut down, he was perfectly restored to life by constant friction and fumigation. He afterwards made his escape, got drunk, went to the play-house door (the night of his execution) to return Mr. Glover thanks, and put the whole audience in terror and consternation. He was the third taylor that made his escape from the gallows since the year 1755.

1767 The Jesuits expelled from Spain, Venice, and Genoa, April 2d.

Martinico almost destroyed by an earthquake.

The Protestants tolerated in Poland, Nov. 2d.

The avarage export of pork, for the last five years, was about 40,000 barrels; the like, ending 1774, was 46,924 barrels; the like, ending 1782, was 87,085 barrels; and in the year 1787, it rose to 101,859 barrels.

The avarage export of cattle, for the last five years, ending 1767 about — 500 head
 in 1774 — — 1,088 ditto
 in 1782 — — 2,993 ditto
 in 1787 — — 12,993 ditto

Phelix McCarthy, baker, fined fifty pounds, and to suffer three months imprisonment, for offering a bribe to Samuel Maylor, esq; mayor of Cork; he was convicted on Saturday, 19th of September, before prime-serjeant Hely Hutchinson, in the city court.

Hugh Carleton, esq; was elected Recorder of the city of Cork, August 24th.

The mayoralty-house finished. James Chatterton, esq; was the first mayor who inhabited it.

October 8th, A prodigious flood and spring-tide. A boat plied for some time in the North Main-street.

1768 Academy of painting established in London.

The Turks imprisoned the Russian ambassador, and declared war against that empire.

The Jesuits' expelled from Naples, Malta, and Parma.

Duration of Irish parliaments limited to eight years.

A bill passed to impose a tax on tea, paper, painters colours, and glass imported into America.

A vessel was seized at Boston, in consequence of her having neglected some new regulations; on which the mob attacked the houses of the commissioners, destroyed the collector's boats, and obliged the custom-house officers to take refuge in Castle-William.

July 21st, The election in the county court-house, Cork, for knights of the shire; the numbers stood as follows, viz. For Richard Townfend, esq; 673 votes; Arthur Hyde, esq; 671; Sampson Stawell esq; 402; and sir Robert Deane, bart. 394 votes; Richard Townfend and Arthur Hyde, esqrs. were returned duly elected.

The right hon. John Hely Hutchinson, and Brabazon Ponsonby, esq; were elected members for the city.

Tonson's bank opened in Paul-street, August 1st.

Septem. 8th, Hennessy's salt-house, at Cold-harbour, was accidentally blown up with powder. His son and maid-servant unfortunately lost their lives.

1769 Paoli fled from Corsica June 13th. The island then reduced by the French.

Foundation of the Hibernian Hospital, for the reception of soldiers children, Phoenix-park, laid. Opened in 1770.

The sums remitted from Ireland to absentees, amounted this year to 1,208,982l. 14s. 6d.

The foundation stone of the royal exchange, laid by lord viscount Townfend, lord-lieutenant of Ireland. It was designed by Mr. Cooley, and opened for transacting business in 1779. The expence amounted to 40,000l. was defrayed by lottery-schemes conducted by the merchants of Dublin.

A flash of lightning penetrated the theatre at Venice, during the representation; 600 people were in the house, several of whom were killed; it put out the candles, melted a lady's gold watch-case; the jewels in the ears of others, which were compositions, and split several diamonds.

George lord viscount Townfend, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, arrived in the city of Cork, June 3d, dined with the corporation at the mayoralty-house on Monday the 4th, and went to Christ church on Sunday the 10th of September.

Buttons first numbered on officers coats. Buff waist-coats and breeches for soldiers.

- 1770 Foundation laid of the Hibernian Marine Nursery, Rogerson's-quay. Opened 1773.
An earthquake at St. Domingo.
- Government repealed all the duties laid on articles imported into America, except that on tea, which was opposed as much as all the others.
- 1771 Dr. Solander and Mr. Banks, in his majesty's ship the Endeavour, captain Cook, returned from a voyage round the world, having made several important discoveries in the South-seas.
- An emigration of 500,000 Turgouths from the coasts of the Caspian Sea to the frontiers of China.
- Solway Moss, bordering on Scotland, ten miles from Carlisle, began to swell, owing to heavy rains, and upwards of 400 acres of it rose to such a height above the level of the ground, that at last it rolled forward like a torrent, and continued its course above a mile, scooping along with it houses, trees, and every thing in its way; it then divided into islands of different extent, from one to ten feet deep, upon which were found hares, wild fowl, &c. It has covered near 600 acres at Netherby, to which it removed, and destroyed about thirty small villages; it continued in motion from Saturday to Wednesday, Dec. 31.
- Commodore Knight in the Raniillies of 90 guns, with the Defence of 74, Centaur 74, Ajax 74, Rippon 64, and the Solebay of 28 guns, arrived in Cork harbour, Jan. 31.
- 1772 The king of Sweden changed the constitution from aristocracy to a limited monarchy.
- The Pretender married a princess of Germany, grand-daughter of Thomas, late earl of Aylebury.
- The emperor of Germany, empress of Russia, and the king of Prussia, stripped the king of Poland of a great part of his dominions, which they divided among themselves, in violation of the most solemn treaties.
- Negroes adjudged to be free whilst in this country.

REMARKABLE

Explosion of gunpowder at Chester, which destroyed many of the spectators of a puppet-show, and greatly damaged several houses, Nov. 5.

1773 Captain Phipps was sent to explore the North Pole; but having made 81 degrees, was in danger of being locked up by the ice, and his attempt to discover a passage in that quarter, proved fruitless.

The English East India company having, by conquest, or treaty, acquired the extensive provinces of Bengal, Orixá, and Bahar, containing fifteen millions of inhabitants, great irregularities were committed by their servants abroad; upon which, government interfered, and sent out judges, &c. for the better administration of justice.

The war between the Russians and the Turks proved disgraceful to the latter, who lost the islands in the Archipelago, and on the sea were every where unsuccessful.

The Americans destroyed 342 chests of tea.

General Gage arrived in America, and removed the assembly to Salem.

Powell, a lawyer, walked from London to York and back again in six days, being about 402 miles.

Protections by noblemen and foreign ambassadors, restrained by parliament.

Several thousand hands are now employed in the cotton manufacture in this kingdom; and there is every reason to believe, that the manufacture has taken root amongst us. It progress will be seen by inspecting the importations of the wool and yarn at different periods; on an average of three years, ending

	Cotton Wool.			Cotton Yarn.		
	Ct.	qr.	lb.	Ct.	qr.	lb.
1773	2550	3	2	2226	0	0
1783	3236	1	18	5405	0	0
1787	7153	2	0	21615	-	0

The glass manufacture has arisen to considerable consequence within a few years; and the degree of excellence to which it is at present arrived, has

has established it in our own, and forced it into foreign markets. Our avarage imports of one article alone, may convey an idea of its general increase, viz. That of drinking glasses, for three years, ending

1773	was in number	399,222 glasses
1783	ditto	22,240 ditto
1767	ditto	4,648 ditto

The first stone of the blue-coat hospital in Dublin, laid by the lord-lieutenant.

1774 Peace was proclaimed between the Russians and the Turks.

The American colonies sent deputies to Philadelphia, who assumed the title of "The Congress of the Thirteen United Provinces," and all the powers of government.

A bill passed for blocking up the port of Boston; in consequence of which, the inhabitants entered into a solemn league, by which they bound themselves to break off all communication with Britain, 'till the obnoxious acts were repealed.

The Congress met at Philadelphia, petitioned the king, addressed the British nation, and the Colonies, and wrote a letter to general Gage, stating their grievances, and entered into several new and spirited resolutions, &c. &c.

General Gage fortified the Neck which joins the town of Boston to the Continent, seized the Provincial powder, ammunition, and military stores at Cambridge and Charlestown, and deprived John Handcock of his commission as colonel of the Cadets; all which was remonstrated against by the Americans. The governor, to restore tranquility, if possible, called a general assembly, but so many of the council had resigned their seats, that he was induced to countermand its sitting by proclamation. This measure was deemed illegal; the assembly met at Salem, and after waiting a day for the governor, voted themselves into a provincial Congress, of which Mr. Handcock was

1774 chosen president. A committee was appointed, and waited on the governor with a remonstrance, concerning the fortifications at Boston Neck.—Winter was approaching; every one saw that the Spring was to be the season for commencing hostilities; a list of all the sensible men was made out, magazines of arms, &c. collected, and money provided for the payment of troops.

The Americans began to seize on the military stores belonging to government, which commenced at New-Port in Rhode Island, where the inhabitants carried off 40 pieces of cannon. New Hampshire followed the example, and seized a small fort, and the ammunition it contained.

In Pennsylvania, a convention was held, which expressed a desire of reconciliation with the Mother-Country, though at the same time declaring, They were resolved to defend their just rights, and defend to the last, their opposition to the late acts of parliament.

Stamp Act commenced in Ireland, March 25th.

February 12th, Early in the morning, Mr. Daniel McCarthy, sub-sheriff of the county of Cork, and a party of the 28th regiment, commanded by Mr. King, attacked the fortifications and intrenchments of Pratt and his forces at Kilrush, who were lodged in the county gaol, Feb. 13.

The Cork Society for the relief and discharge of Persons confined for small debts, instituted June 17th.

1775 General Gage sent a detachment under colonel Smyth and major Pitcairn, to destroy the stores at Concord, which they effected with the loss of 250 men killed; the Americans lost 60 men.

The spirit of the Americans was so raised, that an army of 20,000 men formed a line of encampment from Roxbury to Mystic, and afterwards joined a large body of Connecticut troops, under general Putnam; by this force Boston was blocked up, until generals Howe, Burgoyne, and Clinton, with a considerable reinforcement, arrived.

1775 On the 17th of June, the English attacked the Americans at Bunker's Hill, where the British lost 1000 men, the Americans only 500; in this engagement Charlestown was burnt by the English.

Colonels Easter and Allen, without receiving any orders from Congress, or communicating their design to any body, with only 250 men, surprized the forts of Crown-Point, Ticonderago, and the rest that form a communication between the Colonies and Canada; 200 cannon, mortars and military stores, and two armed vessels, with materials for the construction of others, fell into their hands. The Americans shut up the troops in Boston, who were reduced to such distress, that they were obliged to send out armed vessels to make prizes indiscriminately, of all that came in their way.

The congress in the mean time continued to act with all the vigour which its constituents had expected. Articles of confederation and perpetual union were drawn up and solemnly agreed upon, by which they bound themselves and their posterity for ever. These were in substance as follows :

1. Each colony was to be independent within itself, and to retain an absolute sovereignty in all domestic affairs.
2. Delegates to be annually elected to meet in congress, at such time and place as should be enacted in the preceding congress.
3. This assembly should have the power of determining war or peace, making alliances; and in short, all that power which sovereigns of states usually claim as their own.
4. The expences of war to be paid out of the common treasury, and raised by a poll-tax on males between 16 and 60; the proportions to be determined by the laws of the colony.
5. An executive council to be appointed to act in place of the congress during its recess.
6. No colony to make war with the Indians, without consent of congress.

7. The boundaries of all the Indian lands to be secured and ascertained to them ; and no purchases of lands were to be made by individuals, or even by a colony, without consent of congress.
8. Agents appointed by congress should reside among the Indians, to prevent frauds in trading with them, and to relieve, at the public expence, their wants and distresses.
9. This confederation to last until there should be a reconciliation with Britain ; or, if that event should not take place, it was to be perpetual.

General Washington appointed commander in chief, by the congress.

Generals Montgomery and Arnold attacked Quebec, but were repulsed, the former was killed.

Mr. Spooner at Tamworth, in Warwickshire, died in the 75th year of his age ; he weighed 40 stone 9lb. and measured four feet three inches across the shoulders.

Laurence Kennedy was executed at gallows-green, Cork, April 29th, for the murder of his father ; he was prosecuted by his mother.

April 6, 7 & 8, The 35th, 49th, & 63d regiments of foot, embarked at Cork for Boston.

May 12th, The 22d, 40th, 44th, & 45th regiments of foot embarked for New-York.

September 27th, The 17th & 55th regiments embarked for Boston.

Dec. 22d, About 7 o'clock at night, the Marquis of Rockingham, transport from Portsmouth, with three companies of the 32d regiment and their baggage on board, besides women and children, was, in a hard gale of wind, drove into Roberts's Cove, and at three in the morning was dashed to pieces on the rocks, and every soul on board (except three officers and about thirty private men) perished.

1776 General Howe permitted the inhabitants to evacuate Boston, but was soon after obliged to abandon it himself, and leave several articles of value behind

1776 behind him ; the Americans took possession, and fortified it, and declared themselves independent of Great Britain.

Several of the nobility, under Mr. Beanjeu, sallied forth from Canada to relieve the capital, but were defeated by the Provincials.

The British reinforcements joined general Carleton, and obliged the Americans to fly.

The Americans were drove out of Canada with the loss of 1000 men, of whom 500 were made prisoners.

Lord Dunmore driven out of Virginia.

The British fleet attacked Charlestown, but was repulsed.

The Americans fitted out a fleet under commodore Hopkins of 5 ships, who sailed to the Bahama islands, and made himself master of the military stores.

General Howe landed on Staten Island, where he was joined by a number of the inhabitants. Lord Howe soon after joined him, who was armed with a commission to make peace, which was rejected.

General Putnam repulsed at Long Island, with the loss of 3000 men ; on which lord Howe sent general Sullivan, who was taken prisoner, to congress, to request a conference with any of them as individuals. They appointed a committee, consisting of doctor Franklin, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Rutledge, to wait on him, who were politely received, but which proved fruitless, as their final answer was, That they were willing to enter into any treaty with Great Britain that might conduce to the good of both nations ; but that they would not treat in any other character but Independent States. On this lord Howe determined to prosecute the war with the utmost vigour, and set about the most proper methods for reducing New-York, and advanced so far, that the Americans abandoned it ; and in a few days, some that staid behind, set fire to it ; and, though all possible means

were

1776 were used by the British to extinguish the flames, one quarter of it was consumed.

The two armies met at White Plains; the Americans were worsted, and were obliged to abandon Fort-Washington and Fort-Lee.

General Clinton took Rhode-Island.

General Lee taken prisoner by colonel Harcourt.

General Washington defeated the Hessians at Trenton, took 1000 prisoners, and seized their artillery.

Norfolk and Portsmouth in Virginia, destroyed by the British forces, Jan. 1.

Duchess of Kingston tried for Bigamy, convicted, and degraded, April 22.

Captain Cook first circumnavigated the globe.

Sir Peter Parker, in the Bristol of 50 guns, arrived at the Cove of Cork, Jan. 6th.

The Solebay arrived at Cove, with colonel Ethan Allen, and other American prisoners on board, Jan. 21st.

Sir Peter Parker, in the Bristol, with the Acteon, Solebay, Active, Lively and Phinx frigates, sailed for America from our harbour, with the 15th, 28th, 33d, 37th, 46th, 54th, and 57th regiments on board.

Montreal taken by the Americans, Nov. 13th.

May 21st, The election began in the city of Cork, and ended on the 29th, when the numbers stood as follows, viz. Richard Longfield, esq; 602; the right honourable the Provost 457; John Bagwell, esq; 372; and Arthur Gethin Creagh, esq; 24 votes. Richard Longfield, esq; and the Provost were returned duly elected.

Sheriff Lawton died in office; he was succeeded by Charles Denroche, esq; on the 12th, and sworn into office the 26th of August.

Guineas of 5 pwts. 8 grs. took place in the city of Cork, August 26th.

Jan. 16th, John Hayes and William Downey were tried in Clonmell by special commission, before Baron

Baron Scott and Justice Henn, and convicted of the murder of Ambrose Power, esq; of Barret's-town; they were immediately taken from the dock, and executed by torch light in the main-street, near the court-house.

Jan. 18th, William Mackey and Philip Berregrath, were tried, convicted, and executed the same day, opposite the gaol in Clonmell, being found guilty on the white-boy act, for breaking into the house of John Watson, esq; at Cartigan's-town.

April 5th, The rev. Mr. Grainger died suddenly in England, as he was administering the sacrament.

1777 General Prescot taken by the Americans.

The British army landed at the head of the Elk, and came to a general engagement with the Americans, who were defeated with the loss of 1000 killed and wounded, and 400 taken prisoners.

General Howe took possession of Philadelphia, Oct. 3.

The Americans attacked the royal army at Germain Town, but were defeated.

Ticonderago taken by general Burgoyne.

The Americans retired to Saratoga.

General Burgoyne, distressed for want of provisions, made an attempt on the Provincial magazines at Bennington; a detachment under colonel Baum, advanced for this purpose, but were utterly defeated, and the colonel taken prisoner.

The Americans under general Gates, attacked the royal army at Stillwater, and were with great difficulty repulsed.

The Americans made a dreadful attack on the royal army, in which general Frazer was killed, and the Germans were defeated with great slaughter.

The royal army, in danger of being surrounded, attempted to retreat without success, and having only provisions sufficient for three days, were obliged to surrender by capitulation, at Saratoga.

Print-sellers properly secured.

The pensions this year amounted to 89,095l. 17s. 6d. Charitable Musical Society, Dublin, incorporated.

Jack the painter, executed March the 10th, for setting fire to Portimouth dock-yard.

The rev. doctor Dodd executed at Tyburn for forgery, June 27th.

The earl of Harcourt drowned in a well in Oxfordshire, Sept. 17th.

The first stone of the new guard-house, in Tuckey's street, was laid by Hugh Lawton, mayor of Cork, September 11th.

The Boyne society first reviewed by colonel Bagwell, in White's bowling-green, Nov. 4th.

1778 Treaty between France and America.

Lord North's bill, received with indignation by the royal army, and despised by the colonists.

Philadelphia evacuated.

French fleet arrived in America.

Lord Howe attempted, with a very inferior force, to engage D'E斯塔ing off Rhode Island, but the fleets were parted by a violent storm.

The British army took possession of Georgia.

General Prevost defeated the American's at Briar's Creek.

D'E斯塔ing defeated at Savannah, by general Prevost.

A treaty of alliance, amity, and commerce, signed between the French and Americans, Feb. 6th.

The earl of Chatham interred in Westminster-abbey, June 9th.

June 18th, The Licorne French frigate of 32 guns, struck to the America, one of admiral Keppel's fleet, after first discharging her broadside into the America, being the first French ship of war captured since the commencement of the present hostilities.

July 10th, The French fleet appeared off the Edystone, near Plymouth, and took the Folkestone cutter, commanded by lieutenant William Smith.

The court of France issued a declaration for making reprisals against Great Britain.

July 27th, Admiral Keppel, with 30 ships of the line, engaged the French admiral D'Orvilliers, with

1778 with an equal number of ships. This was the first general engagement at sea, since the commencement of the present hostilities; admiral Keppel had 133 men killed, and 373 wounded: there was no ship taken or destroyed on either side.

July 29th, Great Britain issued orders for making reprisals against the court of France.

August 8th, The French fleet repulsed at Rhode-Island.

The American magazines destroyed in Bedford harbour; September 5th.

The island of Dominica, under the command of lieutenant-governor Stewart, surrendered to the French troops, under the marquis d'Bouille.

The islands of St. Pierre's and Miquelon in the West Indies, taken from the French, by commodore Evans.

Pondicherry, in the East Indies, under the command of general de Bellecombe, taken from the French by major-general Munro.

The island of St. Lucia taken by the French.

The French repulsed at St. Lucia, and the island re-taken by the British troops.

Parliament, that always raises money in Ireland on easy terms, when there is any to be borrowed in the country, this year gave 7 and a half per cent. in annuities, which in 1773 and 1775, were earnestly sought after at 6l. then thought to be a very high rate.

The sums remitted by Ireland, from 1751 to this year, to pay the troops serving abroad, amounted to 1,401,925l. 19s. 4d.

The sums raised by Great Britain, in time of peace, are about ten millions; in Ireland about one million. The circulating cash of the former is estimated at twenty-three millions, of the latter at two millions.

In 1698, The export of our wool to England amounted to 377,520 stone three-fourths; at a medium

medium of eight years to Lady-Day 1728, it was only 227,049 stone, which is 148,000 less than in 1698, and was a loss of more than half a million yearly to England. In the last ten years, the quantity exported has been so greatly reduced, that in those years it only amounted to 1007 stone 11 lb. and in the last year, did not exceed 1665 stone, 12 lb.

September 7th, The first general field-day of all the armed societies belonging to the city of Cork.

Roman Catholics first permitted to take long leases; several of them attended at the city court-house, and testified their allegiance, Sept. 29th.

Parliament Beer took place; and at this time all the signs were taken down, pursuant to the act which commenced August 1st.

A boat going from Cork to Cove, with twenty men and women on board, was lost near Passage, and all perished except one man.

1779 A most extraordinary eruption of Vesuvius, August 8th.

The siege of Gibraltar begun by the Spaniards, July 8th.

Irish parliament addressed the king for a free trade, October 12th.

Armed Associations (to the number of 80,000) formed in every part of Ireland, under the denomination of *Volunteers*; which were cloathed, armed, and disciplined at their own private expence, for the purpose of repelling any hostile attempt from a foreign enemy, and of preserving tranquility and a due observance of the laws within the kingdom. By the spirited applications of these Associations, *Poyning's law*, and all the obnoxious acts declaring the supremacy of England over this Kingdom, were repealed, and the Crown of Ireland rendered *independent of that of Great Britain*.

Spain joined the confederacy against Britain.

Fort Omoa taken by the British, but afterwards evacuated.

1779 The combined fleets of France and Spain joined at Cadiz, amounting to between 60 and 70 sail of the line, and paraded up the English channel; sir Charles Hardy, with 35 sail of the line, was cruising in the Bay of Biscay, and was passed by this great armament, without their having any knowledge of each other. Sir Charles, afterwards, the wind being in his favour, gained the entrance into the channel, without their being able to prevent him. The combined fleets retired to their own Ports early in the month of September, without effecting any thing.

The island of St. Martin taken from the French by the British troops, under the command of the honourable Thomas Hodge, esq; Jan. 5th.

Island of St. Bartholomew taken from the French, Feb. 11th.

Mahie and all its dependencies on the Malabar coast in the East-Indies, taken from the French by the British troops, under the command of colonel Braithwait.

The reverend Mr. Hackman executed at Tyburn, for the murder of miss Ray, April 19th.

The island of St. Vincent's taken by the French.

The British court issued a manifesto, for making reprisals against the court of Spain.

The American army, under the command of general Lincoln, repulsed at Stono-Ferry, South-Carolina, by the troops under the command of major-general Prevost.

The island of Granada, commanded by lord Macartney, taken by the French troops under the command of count d'Estaing.

Major-General Tryon, on an expedition in the Sound, at Newhaven, Fairfield and Norwalk, had different skirmishes with the Americans, where he had 20 men killed, 95 wounded, and 32 missing.

The king's troops under the command of lieutenant-colonel Johnson, defeated by the Americans at Stoney-Point.

1779 The British troops under the command of colonel McLane, on an expedition to Penobscot, had 23 men killed, 33 wounded, and 11 missing. At this time sir George Collier destroyed the large American fleet.

Goree taken by sir Edward Hughes.

Fort-Baton Rouge, on the Mississippi, in West-Florida, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Dixon, of the 16th regiment, surrendered to the Spanish troops under the command of Don Ferdinand de Galvez.

Post-horses first taxed.

Pitch and tar made from pit coal, discovered at Bristol,

The bridge at Puerta de St. Maria, near Cadiz, fell down soon as finished, while receiving the benediction, and killed several hundred persons that were over and under it, Feb. 22.

Jersey attempted by the French, and their shipping destroyed in Concale-Bay, May 1.

Lord chancellor Thurlow, pressed by a lieutenant and his gang, in Long-Acre, London, July 15.

The first fancy ball introduced in the city of Cork by lady Fitzgerald, Jan. 1st.

The Tartar privateer sailed from Cove, March 4th.

Edward Newton, surgeon, killed in a duel with lieutenant Dixon, April 16th.

June 4th, The city of Cork was alarmed with the news of a French fleet having appeared off Bantry Bay; drums instantly began to beat to arms, through every quarter of the city; the volunteers assembled on the Mall; the True-Blue society took charge of the main-guard, the Highlanders quitted it and joined the remaining part of the regiment in the old barrack. Palms Westropp, esq; mayor of Cork, summoned a council to consider what was necessary to be done on such an alarming occasion. Several Roman Catholics took up arms, offered their assistance to the volunteers, and distinguished themselves loyal subjects in the defence

1779 of their country. About ten at night, the Highland regiment marched from the old barrack towards Bandon, they were met express on the road, countermanded, and returned next morning; upon the whole, it appeared to be an English fleet hovering off Cape Clear, who, on firing several guns in honour of his majesty's birth-day, gave rise to the alarm and expected invasion.

August 2d, Six regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, with a train of artillery, encamped at Ballinrea near Carrigaline, and did not break up till Wednesday the 24th of November following.

August 23d, Six hundred and forty French prisoners arrived here from Kinsale, and on the 25th were escorted most part of the way to Kilkenny, by the different armed societies of the city of Cork.

September 24th, Another alarm took place; the army in camp at Ballinrea struck their tents, crossed the country near Kinsale, and returned the same evening; it proved to be the homeward-bound Jamaica fleet which appeared on the coast, that occasioned this alarm.

October 19th, The statue of Hugh Lawton, esq; late mayor, was erected in the exchange.

1780 Sir George Rodney, appointed commander in chief in the West Indies, proceeded in his way to relieve Gibraltar, and met with 15 sail of Spanish merchantmen richly laden, under convoy of a 64 gun ship and 4 frigates, all of which he captured.

About a week afterwards, sir George fell in with a Spanish squadron of 11 sail of the line, took the admiral's ship and four others, blew up the San-Domingo of 80 guns, another of 70 guns was lost on the rocks, and only 4 escaped, much damaged into Cadiz.

After relieving Gibraltar, admiral Rodney proceeded to the West-Indies, leaving the bulk of the fleet, together with the Spanish prizes under the conduct of admiral Digby, who, in his way to England, took

1780 the Prothe, a French 64, with part of a convoy laden with military stores. Thus, six ships of the enemy's line were added to the royal navy of England.

Jan. 14th, 6 h. A. M. the thermometer suspended in the open air at Glasgow, stood 46° below 0.

Declaration of the armed neutrality at Petersburgh.

Captain Cornwallis, on the Jamaica station, acquired great honour by the gallant defence he made with a very inferior force, against M. de la Mothe Picquet, who was himself wounded in the action.

Three naval actions between sir George Rodney and admiral Guichen, productive of no decisive consequences.

A large and valuable convoy, under the conduct of commodore Moutray, bound for the East and West Indies, were taken by the combined fleets; the men of war escaped.

Colonels Baillie and Fletcher defeated by Hyder Ally, at Petenbancum in the East Indies, after a desperate engagement, in which colonel Fletcher was killed, and colonel Baillie wounded and taken. Arcot besieged and taken by Hyder.

General Clinton went on an expedition to Charles-Town, which surrendered on capitulation.

The Provincials attacked Staten-Island, but made a precipitate retreat.

A large body of French troops landed at Rhode-Island.

General Knyphausen attempted to surprise the advanced posts of general Washington's army, but retreated without effecting any thing material.

Earl Cornwallis obtained a very signal victory over general Gates, in South-Carolina.

Colonel Tarleton, with 350 men, surprised general Sumpter, and totally destroyed or dispersed his detachment, which consisted of 700 men, killed 150, and made 300 prisoners.

General Arnold deserted the service of Congress.

Major André taken in disguise within the American lines, and hanged as a spy. Major

- 1780 Major Ferguson, with 1,400 men, totally defeated by the Americans at King's-Mountain.
General Sumpter with 1000 men, defeated at Black-Storks, by colonel Tarleton, with only 150 men.
Dec. 20th, Hostilities commenced against Holland.
First state lottery drawn at Dublin.
A dreadful insurrection in London, and riots in many other places in the kingdom.
Lord Cornwallis defeated the Americans at Camden.
A dreadful hurricane in the Leeward Islands, Oct. 9.
An extraordinary storm of wind in England.
Woollen goods first exported from Ireland to a foreign market.
The castle of St. John's, in Look-out-Islands, taken from the Spaniards by the British troops under the command of captain Polson.
Fourt-Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, taken by the British troops.
Five East-Indiamen, and 50 merchant ships, bound for the East and West Indies, were captured by the combined fleets of France and Spain.
Forts Ann and George, surrendered to the British forces, under the command of major Carleton.
Bassan, on the coast of Mallabar, surrendered to general Goddard.
Illuminations in Cork, for the defeat of count d'Estaing at Savannah, and for the first part of a free trade granted to Ireland.
An act of parliament took place, that no person should be imprisoned for any debt under five pounds.
- 1781 Pensacola taken by the Spaniards, after a very gallant defence.
Island of St. Eustatius, taken by admiral Rodney and general Vaughan.
A valuable Dutch fleet of 30 sail, with a 60 gun ship, commanded by admiral Were, taken by the Monarch and Panther, and Sybil frigate, after a short engagement; the Dutch admiral was killed.

1781 The Settlements of Damerary, Essequibo, and the Berbices, surrendered to the British.

Island of Tobago taken by the French.

Sir Eyre Coote defeated an immense force commanded by Hyder Ally.

Dutch Settlements on the Island of Sumatra, taken.

Negapatam taken by sir Edward Hughes, and sir Hector Munro.

Trincomalee taken from the Dutch.

A second attempt was made on the Island of Jersey, by a French army, under the command of M. de Buttécourt, who landed in the night and surprised St. Helier the capital of the Island, and compelled major Corbett the deputy-governor, to sign a capitulation, and summoned Elizabeth castle to surrender, but was gallantly attacked in the town by major Pierson of the 95th regiment, at the head of some regulars and the militia of the island. The French commander was killed, and his remaining troops surrendered prisoners of war. The brave major Pierson was unfortunately slain in the instant of victory.

Dreadful cannonade and bombardment of the town and garrison of Gibraltar, from the Spanish camp, in which the town was destroyed, and many of the inhabitants perished.

Fifteen merchantmen from St. Eustatius, taken by M. de la Mothe Piquet.

Commodore Johnstone was attacked by M. Suffrein, in Port-Prayer-Bay.

Commodore Johnstone took a fleet of Dutch India-men, in Saldanha Bay.

General Elliot made a grand sally from Gibraltar, by which he destroyed the enemy's batteries and works.

Desperate engagement on the Dogger-Bank, between admiral Parker and the Dutch fleet commanded by admiral Zoutman.

Admiral Kempenfelt took part of a convoy of French East and West Indiamen.

- 1781 Colonel Tarleton totally defeated by general Morgan at Ninety-Six.
Lord Cornwallis defeated the Americans at Guilford.
Lord Rawdon attacked general Greene in his camp, and defeated him.
General Greene attempted to storm the garrison at Ninety-Six, but was repulsed and obliged to retire.
A partial action between the British and French fleets, off the Capes of Virginia.
General Greene defeated by colonel Stuart in South-Carolina.
Fort Griswold taken by storm.
Action between the British and French fleets, off the Chesapeake.
Lord Cornwallis blocked up in York town, by general Washington.
General Clinton embarked at New-York with 7000 men, to relieve lord Cornwallis, but arrived too late.
Lord Cornwallis with his army, consisting of 6000, surrendered to general Washington.
Officers of the Board of Works, Great Wardrobe, Treasurer of the Chamber, and Jewel Office, with the Board of Green Cloth, and Cosserer of the Household, abolished by parliament.
The foundation of the custom-house of Dublin laid, and built from the designs of James Grandon, esq; who conducted the execution. The estimate was 163,363l. but as numerous unforeseen incidents must be added, with finishing the offices, &c. the total expence will probably amount to, or exceed 200,000l. it is 209 feet deep, by 375 long, with four fronts; the long-room is 65 feet by 70, and 30 feet high.
Prince William Henry, third son of his present majesty, was the first prince of the Blood Royal that ever landed in North America.
Captain Donnolan executed at Warwick, for poisoning sir Theodosius Boughton, April 9th.

- 1781 The garrison of Gibraltar relieved by admiral Darby, April 13th.
- General Arnold destroyed several American ships, and a vast quantity of Tobacco, at Petersburgh.
- Sir Samuel Hood, with 18 ships of the line, engaged Count de Grasse with 24.
- Thomas Lonergan, executed in Dublin, for poisoning Thomas O'Flaherty, esq; in Kilkenny.
- Henry Laurens, esq; late President of the American congress, admitted to bail, by lord chief justice Mansfield ; he was taken prisoner in an American packet near Newfoundland, the 3d. of September, and committed to the Tower of London on a charge of high-treason, the 4th of October.
- The Spitfire sailed from the Cove of Cork the 3d, and returned with a Dutch prize the 9th Feb.
- Shrove-Tuesday, Feb. 27th, There was a violent hurricane in the city of Cork.
- March 18th, The 3d, 19th, and 30th regiments of foot, embarked at Monkstown for America.
- June 12th, Carlisle Fort was this day named by general Mocher.
- Sept. 16th, Admiral Rodney arrived at Cove in the Gibraltar man of war.
- Sept. 22d. The inhabitants of Cork were greatly alarmed by the report of an invasion ; the army was under arms most part of the day ; in the evening when the alarm subsided, the 66th & 67th regiments of foot, the Athol Highlanders, with the 13th and 18th regiments of light dragoons, were drawn up on the Mall. General Irwin, commander in chief, general Mocher, general Gabbet, lord Ross, colonel Lyons, colonel Crosbie, and several other field-officers, were present.
- George Brereton, esq; one of the Duhallow Rangers, was killed by an officer in the army ; he was interred with military honours in Christ church-yard, attended by several parties of horse volunteers.
- The Volunteers of Ireland received the thanks of both houses of parliament.

1782 St. Christopher's taken by the marquis de Bouille, after a most gallant defence ;—Nevis and Montferrat taken.

Memorable engagement of the 12th of April, between admiral Rodney and M. de Grasse, in the West-Indies, which lasted from sun-rise till sun-set, in which the French fleet were entirely routed ; the count de Grasse was taken in the Ville de Paris, four other ships of the line were taken, and one sunk.

Minorca taken by the Spaniards.

Admiral Barrington fell in with a French convoy, and took the most of them, with the Pegase and l'Actionnaire, two French ships of the line.

Grand attack by the Spaniards on Gibraltar, which was returned by a dreadful cannonade and bombardment from the lines, the battering ships, and the garrison ; the Spanish admiral's ship and another were set on fire, and blew up in the night ; the admiral and many officers and men were saved by the extraordinary exertions of captain Curtis and his seamen, in the gun-boats, but the Spanish battering ships were entirely destroyed.

Lord Howe relieved Gibraltar with troops, ammunition and provisions, and repassed the Straits without interruption from the combined fleets.

Several indecisive engagements between sir Edward Hughes and M. Suffrein, in the East-Indies.

Trincomalee in Ceylon, taken by the English.

Onore taken by storm, by general Matthews.

Cundapore taken by general Matthews.

General Matthews defeated by Tippoo Sultan, and afterwards besieged in Bedmore, which he surrendered by capitulation. The capitulation was violated by Tippoo ; the general and principal officers were seized and imprisoned, the army plundered and inhumanly treated, and the general officers are said to have been barbarously murdered.

Ramillies, Centaur, Ville de Paris, le Glorieux, and le Hector,

- 1782 Le Hector, with many other merchant ships, lost in a violent storm.
- Georgia and South-Carolina, evacuated by the king's troops.
- Calicut on the coast of Mallabar, taken by major Abingdon.
- Colonel Braithwaite, with a detachment of British troops, were taken prisoners by Hyder Ally.
- Vermont in North America, allowed by Congress to be a free state.
- The States of Holland refused to treat of a peace with Great Britain.
- The Bahama Islands taken by the Spaniards.
- Twenty thousand seamen for the British navy, unanimously voted by the Commons of Ireland.
- Seven thousand houses destroyed by fire at Constantinople.
- The marquis of Rockingham died, June 12th.
- Geneva taken possession of by the troops of France and Sardinia.
- Earl Shelburne appointed first Lord of the Treasury, July 5th.
- Count de Grasse (prisoner to admiral Rodney) arrived in London, August 3d.
- Contractors with government disqualified for sitting in parliament.
- Influence of the Crown abridged by parliament: revenue officers deprived of their votes.
- Six thousand charity children met at St. Paul's, May 2.
- Holland allowed the American independency.
- Cape River Fort, on the coast of Honduras, taken from the Spaniards by storm.
- David Tyre, a French spy, executed at Portsmouth.
- The Royal George of 100 guns, overset at Portsmouth; admiral Kempenfelt with 400 seamen and officers, and 200 women were drowned.
- Numerous meeting of the Ulster Volunteer Delegates held at Dungannon, who published a Declaration of Irish Rights, Feb. 15th.
- Parliament of Ireland voted its independence, and

- 1782 made a declaration of constitutional rights, August 16th.
- British house of commons addressed the king against further prosecution of the American war, March 4.
- British parliament repealed the 6th George I. whereby it renounced legislating for Ireland, June 20.
- Irish parliament passed an act for the restoration of the constitution of Ireland, July 28th.
- Henry Grattan, esq; made a speech in the Irish house of commons, relative to the rights and independence of Ireland ; for which he was voted 50,000l. by parliament.
- Earl Temple sworn lord lieutenant of Ireland.
- The combined fleets damaged by a storm in Algesiras Bay, and the St. Michael, a Spanish 74, drove on shore under the guns of Gibraltar, and taken by the garrison.
- Captain Asgill set at liberty from his severe confinement in America, by order of Congress, and arrived at New York.
- An embargo laid on all corn in Ireland, Nov. 16th.
- Three men were smothered in a brew-house in Cork, by the steam of the beer.
- In June and July, a disorder called the influenza, raged in Cork, very few escaped the malady ; it began with a sneezing and running at the nose, a severe cough, attended with a fever, heaviness, and pain in the head, or with a weariness and a pain in all the bones ; it commonly went off in three or four days.
- Shocking inclement weather during the whole harvest ; in October there was a great scarcity of bread which continued to the year's end, and perhaps the worst that ever was made, owing to the continual rains which totally ruined the corn.
- Admiral Graves arrived at Cove in the Bella merchantman ; the Ramillies to which he belonged having foundered at sea.
- Peter's Church thrown down in order to be rebuilt.
- The Ocean of 98 guns, admiral Milbank, Foudroyant

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ant 80, Asia 64, Panther 64, Fortitude 74, and Dublin 74, part of lord Howe's fleet, arrived at Cove.

A criminal confined in the bridewell, made a hole through the roof, out of which he leaped, and fell on a number of barrels on the head of a barrel-carrier, who was passing along, by which means he fortunately saved his life, and made his escape.

Four criminals broke out of North gaol, three of whom made their escape.

1783. Preliminary articles of peace signed at Paris, between Great Britain and America; on behalf of Great Britain, by Mr. Fitzherbert and Mr. Oswald; and by Messrs. Franklin, Jay, Adams and Jefferson, on behalf of America. By these preliminaries the king of Great Britain formally acknowledges the Thirteen United Colonies to be *The free, sovereign, and independent States of America.*

A dreadful earthquake, attended with many extraordinary circumstances in Italy and Scicily.

The sun obscured by a kind of fog, during the whole summer.

A volcanic eruption in Iceland, surpassing any thing recorded in history. The lava spouted up in three places to the height of two miles perpendicular, and continued thus for two months; during which time it covered a tract of 3600 square miles of ground, in some places more than one hundred feet deep.

A large meteor appeared to the northward of Shetland, and took its direction southward, with a velocity little inferior to that of the earth in its annual course round the sun. Its track observed for more than one thousand miles.

The emperor obtained by treaty from Holland, the navigation of the Schelde, from Antwerp to Sestingen, with the cession of some forts and territories.

Order of the knights of St. Patrick instituted Feb. 15.
Treaty

1783 Treaty of alliance between France and the States-General.

Independence of the Irish Courts of Justice established by act of parliament.

Irish National Bank established June 25th.

Christnings taxed in England.

Air-Balloons invented in France by monsieur Montgolfier; introduced into England, and Mr. Lunardi ascended from Moorfields, Sept. 15th.

National debt of England this year was 272 millions, which were it to be laid down in guineas in a line, would extend 4,300 miles in length; if laid down in shillings, would extend three and a half times round the globe; if in solid silver, would require 60,400 horses to draw it, at 15 cwt. for each horse.

The Count Belgioso East-Indiaman, lost off Dublin Bay, and all on board perished; she had 130,000 dollars, besides a very valuable cargo.

The ingenious Mr. Spalding, perished in his diving-bell, in attempting to recover some of the materials of the above ship.

Charles Byrne, the famous Irish giant, died in London; his corpse measured eight feet four inches.

Died at Norwich, the Widow Keepus, who had been bled for the dropsy eighty times, and 6,553 pints of water taken from her.

The Bank of Paris, commonly called Caisse de l'Escompte, stopped payment, Oct. 2d.

A violent shock of an earthquake in the Island of Sicily, in the Two Calabrias, and at Messina, which continued to be felt for some months.

The ports of Dover and Calais, were opened for passengers to and from Great-Britain and France.

Another earthquake in Italy, which destroyed the remainder of Messina.

A violent hurricane at Venice, which caused the sea to rise so high as to overflow the whole city, April the 11th.

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- 1783 A terrible fire at Attendam, in the Dutchy of Westphalia, which consumed 300 houses, July 13th.
The Irish parliament dissolved, July 25th.
- A terrible fire in the town of Berolzheim, in the Margravate of Anspach, which consumed 200 houses, Aug. 2d.
- The bishop of Osnaburg took possession of his bishoprick, October 15th.
- More than half of Busdorf, a large town of Prussia, was consumed by fire, Nov. 4th.
- The Prince of Wales first took his seat in the House of Peers as Duke of Cornwall, Nov. 11th.
- Sir Eyre Coote arrived at Madras, and brought with him two lacs of rupees; he died in two days after, April 24th.
- Christopher Atkinson was expelled the British House of Commons for perjury, Dec. 4th.
- The Duke of Kingston East-Indianman, burned by accident at sea, and 79 souls lost, Aust. 23d.
- On the fee-lands of the bishop of Dromore, were found a pair of mouse-deer horns, which measured fourteen feet four inches from tip to tip, as also most of the entire skeleton (in the most perfect preservation) of the enormous animal that wore them; who, from the length of the bones of his fore leg, is judged to have been about twenty hands high.
- Patrick Lynch, for firing a pistol at and wounding Mr. Dowling, was executed out of one of the windows at the new prison in Green-street, Dublin.
- Accounts were received at the admiralty of the loss of the Centaur, and of the dreadful hardships suffered by capt. Inglefield, 16 days in an open boat.
- The new coalition took place; lord North and the honourable Charles Fox, were sworn secretaries of state.
- Colonel Brathwaite defeated by Hyder Ally's son on the 18th of February; the surrender of Cuddalore on the 4th, and of Trincomali on the 17th of

1783 of April following, to the arms of the French king.

January 6th, About 10 o'clock this morning, John Dwyer, Calvin Booth, John Fisher, alias Dogherty, of the 4th, and James Ward of the 49th regiment of foot, four soldiers who were sentenced by a general court-martial, to be shot for desertion, were taken from the guard-house in Tuckey's-street to the Lough of Cork, the place of execution, where Dwyer suffered; the remaining three were then called forward and pardoned conditionally; on receiving five hundred lashes, and to be sent to Africa.

The corporation admitted John Marsh, esq; his majesty's commissary at Cork, to the freedom at large of that city, and ordered it to be presented to him in a silver box, as a testimony of their approbation of his upright conduct and uniform integrity, in the faithful discharge and execution of his office.

The Two Friends of Cork, sailed from our harbour for Philadelphia, and carried the first cargo legally shipped from Ireland, since the commencement of the American war.

Porter reduced to three-pence half-penny per quart; it was first argued and determined before the commissioners of his majesty's revenue in Dublin; and secondly, on a solemn hearing before the commissioners of appeal, it was finally determined to be sold at the above price all over the kingdom.

The Enterprize, an American ship, from Rhode-Island, arrived at Cove; she had the Thirteen Stripes flying at her top-mast head.

The first dawn of Irish liberty broke out in 1779; Ireland obtained her legislative independence, with the consent of the British Senate, the 16th day of April, 1783.

The election for Knights of the Shire of the county of Cork, began the 23d of August, 1783; William Chetwynd, esq; high-sheriff. Sir James L. Cotter, bart. proposed Richard Townend and

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James Bernard, esqrs.—Richard Longfield, esq; proposed Robert King, commonly called Lord Kingsborough; and, Lord Kingsborough proposed Sir John Conway Colthurst, bart.—State of the poll for each:

B. 1665. — T. 978. — K. 1198. — C. 209.

Number of freeholders polled, 1627. Election ended October 3d.

Election for the City commenced Aug. 13th, when the votes were, for the right hon. J. Hely Hutchinson, 650; Richard Longfield, esq; 615; John Bagwell, esq; 564; and Augus. Warren esq; 475. Ratification of the treaty for the independence of the United States of America.

Definitive treaty between England and Holland.

The following new ministers were appointed: Mr. Pitt first lord of the treasury and chancellor; Marquis of Carmarthen, secretary of state; Lord Sydney, secretary for the home department; Earl Gower, lord president.

1784 Slave-Trade abolished in Pennsylvania.

Lord Strangford, of Ireland, suspended from voting in the Irish house of lords, for soliciting a bribe in the cause of Rochfort and Ely.

Mail-coaches first established to Bristol.

Postage of letters advanced.

The first bishop in America was doctor Seabury, consecrated Nov. 14.

Great Seal stolen from the lord chancellor, and destroyed, March 24th.

Printing-house commenced in Constantinople.

Clodagh-castle, now in ruins, said to have been built by the Mac-Swineys' who were anciently famous for Irish hospitality. On the west side of the road near Dunusky, there was a stone set up (which now lies in a ditch, signifying to all persons, to repair to the house of Edmond Mac-Swiny for entertainment).

A charitable Infirmary and Dispensary instituted at Youghall,

Mr. Bag-

1784 Thursday, July 29th, was observed throughout the kingdom, as a general day of thanksgiving, in consequence of the late peace.

Mr. Bagwell having petitioned the House of Commons against the late return of members to represent this city in parliament, which being tried before a committee of the House, the election of Richard Longfield, esq; was set aside, and on January 8th, came on the election to fill up the vacancy, when Augustus Warren, esq; was unanimously elected, Mr. Bagwell having declined the poll.

Between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock at night, a rick of furze took fire, near the back of the North-Chapel, by means of which ten cabbins were burnt to the ground, Aug. 26th.

English parliament dissolved, March 25th.

Sept. 3d, Some reapers in a field near Ballincollig, discovered the body of a man exceedingly putrefied; it was supposed that the unfortunate wretch got drunk at the races, and throwing himself in that situation, where he could not possibly be seen, was stifled for want of assistance.

Prince Frederic, bishop of Osnaburgh, created Duke of York and Albany in the kingdom of Great-Britain, and Earl of Ulster in the kingdom of Ireland; these titles are to descend to his Highness's heirs male lawfully begotten.

The right hon. William Pitt narrowly escaped being shot, by a gardiner near Windsor, Aug. 17th.

The remains of Dr. Samuel Johnson, were interred in Westminster-Abbey, Dec. 20th.

December 18th, At Ceiro (one of the Canary Isles subject to Spain) thirty-seven convicts from Ireland were landed out of the ship Dublin, for mutiny; they were all immediately put to the sword, by order of the governor, on an idea that the plague raged among them.

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August 5th, Died at Matlock in Derbyshire, Ann Clowes, aged 103; she measured three feet nine inches in height, and weighed only 48lb. The house she resided in was as diminutive, in proportion as herself, containing only one room, eight feet square.

Ten thousand houses destroyed by fire in Constantinople, most of which had been built after the fire of 1782.

1785 East-India Company revived in France.

First air-balloon in Ireland ascended from Ranelagh Gardens, Dublin, Jan. 19th.

A congress of representatives from the different counties of Ireland held in Dublin, for promoting a parliamentary reform, Jan. 20.

System of commercial intercourse between Great-Britain and Ireland, proposed in the Irish house of commons; but being strongly opposed, was withdrawn; August 13.

At Winster in Derbyshire, near sixty people met at a puppet-show, when the upper floor of the house was blown up with gun-powder, and no hurt done to the people below, Jan. 25.

Attorney's tax commenced.

Female servant tax commenced.

Party Walls regulated by parliament.

Patent medicine's taxed.

Canal, which joins the Baltic and North Sea, opened to all nations.

Mr. Christopher Atkinson, an expelled member of parliament, stood in the pillory for perjury.

On Callan mountain, there is a large stone or monument, with an inscription in *Ogham* characters, denoting it to be the burial place of the famous *Conan*, one of the Connaught knights who fell in battle; the stone is eleven feet six inches long, three feet broad, and one foot thick; it lies on an eminence above a small lake facing the south, on a soft flat quarry, about eight miles from Ennis; it was discovered this year by the right honourable

W. B. Co-

1785 W. B. Conyngham in company with Mr. O'Flanagan; the latter gentleman being sent from Dublin for that purpose, by the Royal Irish academy.

The floor of the Sessions House in New-Molton in York-shire, gave way, when 300 persons fell 12 feet deep, but no lives were lost, Dec. 9.

The merchants of the city of Cork, fitted out a vessel well supplied with bread, water, beef, &c. to cruise off Cape Clear, for the purpose of relieving any vessels which the long continuance of easterly winds might keep at sea, April 30th.

June 15th, M. Pilatre de Rozier, and M. Romain, ascended in M. Montgolfeir's fire balloon, from Bologna, with an intent to cross the Channel; in about twenty minutes after their ascent, the balloon took fire, by which means these unfortunate gentlemen lost their lives.

August 27th, A violent hurricane at Jamaica, which did considerable damage; the like happened at Carthagena in South America.

The Danube overflowed its Banks, in consequence of which the adjacent country suffered great injury.

January 7th, Mr. Blanchard, accompanied by Dr. Jefferiès, took their departure from the Castle of Dovor, in his balloon for the Continent; they ascended at one o'clock, and descended on the coast of France at three.

Died at Broadway-Farm, near Great Berkhamsted in Hertfordshire, the person distinguished by the appellation of Peter the Wild Boy, who was picked up in a wood in Germany, in the latter end of the reign of George the First, while he was hunting, and by that monarch brought to England, who placed him under proper masters to have him instructed in the English language, but their endeavours proved fruitless, as he could not be brought to articulate a single word.

October 26th, Their Graces, the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, arrived in the city of Cork, from the seat of the right hon. Lord Doneraile. Next day his

1785

his Grace was waited on by the Corporation, and addressed in a most dutiful and loyal manner by the Recorder. His Grace received them graciously, and returned a very polite answer to their address, and conferred the honour of knighthood on the mayor. He was also attended by the lord bishop of Cork and the clergy of the dioceses, with an address, which his Grace received in the most favourable manner, and gave them the strongest assurances of his countenance and protection.— They afterwards visited Kinsale, where his Excellency was presented with his freedom, dined with the corporation, and conferred the honour of knighthood on James Carty, sovereign thereof; and on the 12th of Nov. a deputation from the town of Youghall waited on his Excellency to invite him to that town, which he graciously accepted; visited it on the Monday following, received his freedom in a gold box, dined with the corporation, and offered to confer the honour of knighthood on the mayor, which he declined; after which there was a very brilliant assembly at which their Graces made their appearance, where they were much pleased.

Dec. 7th, A large part of the rock back of Mr. Newenham's house, North-Abbey, fell down, which entirely destroyed his stables and buried three horses in its ruins.

March 23d, Count Zembecari and sir Edward Vernon, accompanied by miss Grice, attempted to make an aerial excursion from London, but the balloon not being intended for so great a weight, the young lady was (much against her inclination) obliged to come out of the car, on which the balloon ascended with great velocity, took a western direction, and in a few minutes was out of sight; in about an hour the aeronauts descended safe, near Horsham in Sussex, about 37 miles distant from the place they ascended from. In the following month Mr. Decker ascended at Bristol, and

and in an hour and seven minutes, descended on the other side Chippenham, about thirty miles distant.

His Excellency, John Adams, accompanied by colonel Smith as secretary (who was aid-de-camp to general Washington during the American war) arrived in London, as an ambassador from the United States of America.

A Marine Society established in Bristol; many poor lads were cloathed and admitted into that seminary for maritime knowledge; a charity worthy of imitation in this rising country.

The Montague East-Indiaman, burnt by accident at Calcutta, Dec. 6th.

Died, in Berry-street, London, in the 29th year of her age, Mrs. Kelly, the noted Irish Fairy, who was only 34 inches high; she was that morning delivered of a child twenty-two inches long, with much difficulty; the child did not live longer than about two hours after its birth. Mrs. Kelly had been shewn in Norwich some time previous to her death; the smallness of her figure, and the circumstance of her being pregnant, caused a vast number of people to see her, and she was reckoned the greatest curiosity ever seen.

1786 Foundation of the New Four Courts and Public Offices, Dublin, laid.

Royal Irish Academy at Dublin, incorporated January 28th.

A Police established at Dublin, and other parts of Ireland.

June 6th, The Halswell East-Indiaman was unfortunately wrecked at Seacombe in the Isle of Purbeck, on the coast of Dorsetshire; 166 persons lost their lives, amongst whom were captain Pierce, his two daughters, and a number of young ladies, besides other passengers.

In the church-yard of Aghabullogue, there is a stone called St. Olan's Cap, by which the vulgar people swear on all common occasions; and they pretend if

1786 if this stone was carried off, it would return to its own place of residence.

At Montpellier in France, a Booth wherein a play was performing, fell down and killed 500 persons, July 31.

The Cork Society (one of the most useful Charities in the City of Cork) commenced, lending three guineas instead of two, *interest free*, once a fortnight, to fifteen poor tradesmen.

August 11th, A shock of an earthquake at White-haven in England, which continued for a few minutes.

Jan. 31st, Died at Paris, Count de Grasse, who commanded the French fleet on the 12th of April 1782.

October 31st, Princess Amelia died at London, aged 76 years.

Aug. 2d, His majesty George III. attempted to be stabbed by Margaret Nicholson, at St. James's, for which she was confined to a mad-house. This book records two similar attempts on different monarchs—how different the punishment!

May 25th, Died at Lisbon, Don Pedro Clement, king of Portugal, and F. R. S. aged 69 years.

The San Pedro D'Alcantara, a Spanish galloon from Lima to Cadiz, with eight millions of dollars on board, was stranded at Paniche, and 186 persons perished.

Articles of impeachment presented by Mr. Burke, against Warren Hastings, esq;

George Robert Fitzgerald, esq; executed for the murder of Patrick Randal Mac-Donald, esq; &c.

Edward Aylette, an attorney, stood in the pillory in Westminster, for wilful and corrupt perjury.

Frederick II. King of Prussia, died.

1787 Turkish manifesto and declaration of war against Russia, preceded on the 16th, by committing the Russian ambassador to the castle of the Seven-Towers.

The

1787 Died at London, Mr. Frederick Pilion of Cork, who wrote the following dramatic pieces: The Invasion; Liverpool Prize; He Wou'd be a Soldier; Illumination, or Glazier's Conspiracy; Deaf Lover; Siege of Gibraltar, &c. &c.

Disturbances in Holland, which produced armaments on the part of France, England, and Prussia, and terminated in the suppression of the fomenting party in Holland by an army of Prussians.

Treaty of alliance between England and Holland.
Remarkable Aurora Borealis, Oct. 6.

Duke of Rutland, lord lieutenant of Ireland, died October 24th. Grand funeral procession, Nov. 17.

Prince of Wales's debts paid by parliament.

Botany Bay settlers first sailed from England.

Bishop of Nova Scotia first appointed, August 11.

Cotton wool used in English manufactures this year, was valued at 7,500,007l. and weighed about 22,600,000lbs.

Quantity of rum imported into England this year was, 2,253,657 gallons, besides what was smuggled. Its duty was 46,943l. 10s.

Scarcity Root, a kind of parsnip introduced and propagated in England, first by doctor Letsom.

The play-house in Bury, in Lancashire, containing upwards of 300 persons, fell down during the performance, and buried the audience under its ruins; five were killed on the spot, and many had their limbs broke.

Dec. 3d, Arrived at the Cove of Cork, his majesty's ship Pegasus, Prince William Henry commander; who honoured the City with his presence for several days, dined with the corporation at the Mansion-house, and with the merchants at the King's Arms; went frequently to the assembly, and danced with several ladies; passed some days with the earls of Shannon and Grandison; dined with the corporation of Youghal, and received his freedom of both places.

Dec.

- 1787 Dec. 27th, Prince William Henry, in the Pegasus frigate, arrived at Plyniouth from Cork; on his paillage, a thunder storm broke over the ship so violently, as to tear some of the sails and shiver the main mast.
- Sept. 2d, A violent hurricane at the Bay of Honduras, which did considerable damage.
- April 2d, One of the market boats from Cork to Cove, was overset, and eight people unfortunately drowned.
- The Parliament of Paris entered on their journals, the letters patent which abolished the droits de aubaine, and by which all English subjects dying in France, are to be considered as natural born subjects.
- May 9th, Mr. Hastings was taken into the custody of the Black Rod, and brought to the bar of the House of Lords, to answer the charges of high crimes and misdemeanors brought against him by the Commons of Great Britain.
- An extraordinary eruption of Mount Ætna, July 18.
- Sept. 3d, Thomas Stone, a lunatic, taken up for writing an extraordinary letter to the queen, in which he avowed a passion for the Princeps Royal.
- Some villains found means to conceal themselves in the Palace of the Arch-Bishop of Dublin, where they murdered the porter and house-maid, and afterwards set fire to the Palace in several places; the flames were extinguished in a short time.
- August 3d, Violent storms at the Island of Dominica, which nearly destroyed it.
- Lord George Gordon excommunicated from the parish church of St. Mary le Bonne.
- July 10th, A Public Dispensary, for the purpose of supplying the sick poor of the city of Cork with medical advice and medicines gratis, was established, by benefactions and voluntary subscriptions. To this charity, all poor patients confined to their beds by fevers, or any other acute diseases, are admitted on the recommendation of a benefactor

factor or subscriber. The number of patients who have received the benefits of this truly valuable institution, from its commencement unto the last annual meeting, April 13th, 1791, are 12,462.— To this laudable charity, a Humane Society is annexed, for the purpose of recovering persons apparently drowned; a proper apparatus is always kept in readiness, and handsome gratuities given to the persons most active in taking up such unfortunate objects, and giving the first information to any of the physicians of the medical committee, or any other physician resident in the city, or to the apothecary of the dispensary, that the proper means may be immediately used for their recovery.

1788 Jan. 31st, Prince Charles Stuart died at Rome.

Feb. 13th, The trial of the impeachment of Warren Hastings, esq; commenced in the House of Lords.

March 27th, A large bog, of 1500 acres, lying between Dundrum and Cashel, in the county of Tipperary, began to be agitated in an extraordinary manner. The rumbling noise from the bog gave the alarm; and on the 30th it burst, and a kind of lava issued from it, which took its direction towards Ballygriffin and Golden, overspreading and laying waste a tract of fine fertile land, belonging to John Hyde, esq; every thing that opposed its course was buried in ruins.

April 7th, Died at Constantinople, Abdub Hamied, the Ottoman Emperor; he was born on the 20th of March 1725, and ascended the throne on the 21st of January 1774, by the name of Achmet the Fourth.

April 11th, A violent gale of wind at the Mauritius, by which the French suffered to the amount of 14,400,000 livres.

May 25th, The Protestant bishops of Scotland unanimously resolved, that his majesty king George and all the royal family, should be prayed for in all their chappels for the future.

- 1788 June 1st, The famous St. Eustatius cause was heard before the House of Lords, when Lord Rodney was cast with full costs.
- June 3d, The earl of Mansfield resigned the office of Lord Chief Justice of the King's-Bench.
- June 4th, His Royal Highness the Dauphin, died at Versailles, in the eighth year of his age.
- June 10th, Three ambassadors from Tippoo Saib, arrived in France.
- June 18th, The Russians gained a decisive victory at Sea over the Turks.
- June 31st, Robert Keon, esq; received sentence of death for the murder of George Nugent Reynolds, esq; and was executed February 16th,
- July 3d, In London a violent storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, by which part of the wall on Tower-Hill was torn away, and the river Thames most violently agitated.
- July 13th, A dreadful storm happened at Paris; the devastation was dreadful beyond description: the country for many square leagues was totally laid waste; during the storm, enormous pieces of ice fell, of several pounds weight, which destroyed a vast number of cattle; the damage done exceeded one hundred millions of livres.
- July 25th, The foundation stone of St. Patrick's Bridge laid. Mr. Michael Shanahan, architect and contractor.
- Definitive treaty between England and Prussia.
- Sept. 30th, A violent shock of an earthquake was felt in the town of Borgo de San Sepulero, in Italy, which lasted two minutes; it threw down several churches, the palace, and a number of houses.
- A Committee for the regulation of Pilotage and other purposes, tending to promote trade and commerce, established in the Port of Youghall.
- Insurrection in the Austrian Belgic provinces.
- The new Meat, Fish, Poultry, and vegetable Markets, the most convenient in their kind in Europe, opened in the city of Cork, August 1st, 1788.
- War

1788 War between Sweden and Russia. This war had nearly annihilated the naval power of Sweden.

The duty on coal this year amounted to 306,718l. when the quantity consumed in London, amounted to 765,880 chaldrons:

Doctor Kaye, dean of Lincoln, finding in his parish three poor families, having from ten to twelve children each, claimed the tenth child from each family, and the parents joyfully complying with his demand, the Doctor has taken them under his protection, and humanely feeds, clothes, and educates them:

The Quakers in America have given freedom to their slaves; erected and liberally endowed a very capital school at Philadelphia for their instruction; and such of these poor Africans as chose to continue in service, are paid wages, and put upon the same footing with the Whites.

The town of New Orleans destroyed by fire.

The king of England attacked by a severe illness, attended by a derangement of intellect, for four months.

1789 Died, the right honourable Wolfran Cornwall, speaker of the English house of commons.

The right honourable William Wyndham Grenville, elected speaker.

During his majesty's illness, the Prince of Wales paid the annual donation of 1000l. to the poor of the city of London, out of his own pocket.

The city of London refused to vote an address of thanks to Mr. Pitt, for his conduct during the regency.

Regency bill for the term of the king's illness, introduced in the British parliament.

During the king's illness, a motion was made in the English house of commons, and agreed to, that an address be presented to the Prince of Wales, praying him to take upon himself the regency of the kingdom; and also an address to her majesty,

1789 praying her to take upon herself the controul of the household.

The resolutions of the house of commons to address the Prince and the Queen, were agreed to in the house of lords.

Feb. 21, The House of Lords and Commons of Ireland, waited upon his Excellency the Marquis of Buckingham, with their address to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, requesting him to accept of the unlimited Regency of this kingdom, during the continuance of his majesty's unhappy indisposition; which address his Excellency refused to transmit; whereupon the Lords appointed his Grace the duke of Leinster, and the right hon. the earl of Charlemont; and the Commons named the right hon. J. O'Neil, right honourable Thomas Conolly, right hon. William Brabazon Ponsonby, and James Sturat of Killymoon, esq; as commissioners to present the address of both houses, to his Royal Highness.

The parliament passed a vote of censure on the lord-lieutenant, for expressions contained in his answer to their application for conveying the said address, February 20th.

The king declared perfectly recovered, 26th Feb.

The king resumed the royal authority, signified by commission to parliament.

Jan. 24, The king of France resolved to convoke the States-General.

Pole Renier, Doge of Venice, died March 4th.

The body of Edward IV. discovered by some workmen employed in repairing St. George's Chapel, Windsor—the body was in good preservation.

The Sirius and Supply, with transports, under the command of commodore Philips, made good their voyage to Botany Bay. These were the first convicts sent to the above settlement, of which 40 died upon the voyage, and 42 infants were born.

Captain Rodney, son of the gallant lord Rodney, was formally acquainted, that his claims to the appointment

- 1789 appointment of a guardianship, according to promise, were forfeited by his father's voting for the Prince of Wales.
- Lodovico Marinei, procurator of St. Mark, elected Doge of Venice, April 16th.
- Sept. 23d, The king, queen, and all the royal family, attended by both houses of parliament and the whole court, attended Divine Service at St. Paul's, to return public thanks for his majesty's recovery; this was the most splendid procession ever seen in England.
- Prince William Henry arrived at Portsmouth in the Andromeda frigate from Halifax, April 29th.
- The right honourable Lord Lifford, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, died April 29th.
- May 4th, States-General of France met at Versailles. Great disturbances in France, in consequence of which many families of distinction came over to England.
- The abolition of the Slave Trade first agitated in the house of commons, May 12th.
- The honourable W. Townsend put a period to his existence, May 13th.
- Prince William Henry created Duke of Clarence, May 18th.
- June 4th, General Washington, president of the United States of America, gave a grand entertainment on account of the recovery of his Britannic majesty from his late dangerous illness. The envoys of England, France, Holland, and Portugal, and persons of the first distinction, were present.
- June 9th, His majesty went to the House of Peers for the first time since his happy recovery.
- June 17th, The opera house in the Haymarket, consumed by fire.
- June 17th, The Tiers Etat, declared themselves duly constituted the National Assembly of France, and proceeded to business; a few days previous thereto, his Royal Highness the duke of Orleans, and several

1789 veral others of the nobility and clergy, joined them.

Mr. Grenville, speaker of the house of commons, appointed Secretary of State, vice Lord Sydney.

Mr. Addington elected speaker of the house of commons, vice Mr. Grenville.

The king's theatre in the Hay-market, totally destroyed by fire, June 17.

June 20th, Mr. Shine a cooper, was found suffocated in a hole near Wandesford's-bridge, Cork.

June 20th, The right honourable John Fitzgibbon, was sworn into the office of Lord High Chancellor, and the seals delivered into his custody; the first Irishman that ever filled this important office.

June 22d, Every member of the National Assembly took a solemn oath never to separate, but to assemble together whenever circumstances shall require, until the Constitution shall be established.

The French and Swiss guards refused to serve against the nation.

June 29th, The nobles and clergy, at the request of the king, joined the Tiers Etat.

July 8th, His majesty's royal mail-coach, established by Messrs. Anderson, Fortescue, and O'Donnoghue (from Dublin to Cork) arrived this day for the first time, with his majesty's mail.

The duke of Orleans put himself at the head of forty of the nobility and two hundred of the clergy.

A duel was fought between col. Lenox and Mr. Swift, on account of some expressions used by the latter in a pamphlet; the colonel wounded his adversary in the body.

The duke of Orleans was elected president of the National Assembly.

Mr. Whaley arrived in Dublin from his journey to Jerusaleni. By which he gained a wager of 20,000l.

July 8th, Great tumults in the French provinces; a great mob arose at Metz, on account of the dearth of flour: the governor ordered out two French regiments, who refused to act against the mob:

1789 two German regiments were then brought out, which raised the indignation of the National troops, who burst from their quarters, and joined the populace; a dreadful havock was the consequence; upwards of 1000 men were killed on each side; and at length the German troops were overpowered;—the governor made his escape.

An army of 35,000 men, encamped between Paris and Versailles, under the command of M. Broglie.

The National Assembly addressed the king to dismiss the Swiss troops, which he refused.

The king dismissed M. Neckar.

In consequence of the dismissal of M. Neckar, the populace began to arm themselves, and were immediately joined by the French guards.

The populace forced the convent of St. Lazare, in which was found a considerable quantity of corn, arms, and ammunition. The following day, the Hospital of Invalids was taken possession of; all the cannon, small arms and ammunition, were immediately seized upon, and every one who chose to arm himself, was supplied with what was necessary. The cannon was distributed in different parts of the town.

A detachment with two pieces of cannon, went to the Bastile to demand the ammunition deposited there: a flag of truce had been sent before them, which was answered by the governor (the marquis de Launay) who nevertheless ordered the guard to fire on them, and several were killed. The populace enraged, rushed forward to the assault, when the governor agreed to admit a certain number, on condition that they should commit no violence. A detachment of forty accordingly passed the drawbridge, which was instantly drawn up, and the whole party massacred.

The populace, enraged at this breach of faith, aggravated by such glaring inhumanity, soon made a breach in the gate, and the fortress surrendered. The marquis de Launay was carried before the Council

1789 Council at the Hotel de Ville, and ordered to be beheaded, which was immediately put in execution at the Place de Greve ; several other suspected persons underwent the same fate, and their heads were fixed on poles and carried round the city :— the same evening, the whole of the French guards joined the people.

The king ordered the troops to retire from Paris and Versailles, and recalled M. Neckar.

July 26th, An engagement between the fleets of Russia and Sweden.

August 1st, The Prince de Cobourgh defeated an army of 30,000 Turks, in Wallachia.

An insurrection took place in the Austrian Netherlands, August 10th.

The Swedes gained a complete victory over a body of Russians, August 22d.

Fermentations increased at Brussels, August 24th.

August 30th, A Doge of Genoa elected.

Sept. 7th, A deputation of Ladies from Paris, presented their jewels to the National Assembly, for the use of their cavalry, to the amount of 600,000 livres.

Sept. 17th, The National Assembly declared itself permanent, and resolved upon its unity.

A complete victory gained by the Imperialists and Russians over the Turks in Moldavia ; and another victory gained by them in Transylvania, Aug. 31.

The Prince Bishop of Liege left that city abruptly. The celebrated Vandernoot, the patriot, attempted to be assassinated at Brabant.

The emperor published a proclamation against the patriots of the Austrian Netherlands, and exiled Vandernoot.

Liege, by the flight of its bishop, obtained its freedom, Sept. 12th.

The Manilla trade opened to ships of all nations for three years.

The Prince of Wales was presented with the freedom of Drogheda, by the mayor and recorder, Sep. 17. A riot

1789 A riot at Troyes, in which the populace tore the mayor to pieces, on account of some regulations he had made respecting bread.

The Russians gained a complete victory over the Swedes, Sept. 25.

The assembly granted to the king the suspending Veto.

The Island of Corsica declared a part of the French empire, and its inhabitants to be governed by the French constitution. All the fugitive Corsicans allowed to return, and exercise the rights of French citizens.

Sept. 22d, The allied armies, under the command of the Prince de Cobourgh, obtained a complete victory over the Turks, on the Banks of the Rimnick.

September 29th, The Quay-Stone of the last arch of the New Bridge, was laid by Lord Donoughmore, Grand Master of Ireland, attended by the several Lodges of ancient and honourable Free-Masons in the city of Cork, at which time it got the name of St. Patrick's-Bridge.

Two boys arrived from Otaheite, Oct. 6th.

Dreadful excesses committed at Paris by the women.

October 14th, Lord Westmoreland appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of the Marquis of Buckingham.

A victory gained by the Imperial army over the Turks, Oct. 19.

An earthquake near Florence, which overthrew a cathedral, and Palace of the Praetor.

A tumult at Liege between the soldiers and patriots.

The king of Spain made a public entry into Madrid, October 21st.

Oct. 6th, The king and queen of France were conducted by the Poissardes from Versailles to the Palace of the Thuilleries.

October 9th, The States of Brabant revolted from the Emperor.

1789 October 20, Martial law decreed by the National Assembly:

October 22d, The remuneration of the king's physicians, was settled as follows: to doctor Willis, the father, 1500l. per ann. for twenty-one years; to doctor Willis, the son, 650l. per ann. for life; to the other physicians, thirty guineas for each visit to Windsor; and ten guineas for each visit to Kew.

The National Assembly agreed to affix to the king the title of *restorer of the liberty of France*.

The National Assembly began to debate on the rights of men and citizens.

Commotions at Brussels, on account of the refugees who took shelter there. Every part also of Imperial Flanders shewed a disposition to follow the example of the French.

An insurrection at Boulogne sur Mer.

Spain and Sardinia refused to supply the court of France with troops.

An artificial scarcity of corn was made at Paris.

Mr. Gorden executed at Northampton, for shooting a sheriff's officer, who came to arrest his father.

The Duke of Fitzjames experienced violent insult from the populace at Dunkirk.

An approaching revolution in the constitution of Austrian Flanders.

The new Sultan Selim, caused the grand vizier and all his relations, to be strangled, and their effects to be confiscated.

The plague broke out at Constantinople and Smyrna.

The Roman Catholics presented addresses to their majesties, on the king's happy recovery.

A fine pillar of oriental granite discovered at Rome, twelve palms in height, and one and a half in diameter; a statue of a consul, and two marble urns, in the excavations going on in the ground belonging to the sepulture of Nero.

The earl of Caithness put a period to his existence.

1789 Illuminations, the most general ever known in London, on the restoration of the health of George III. March 10th.

Parliament of Ireland passed a two months money-bill, 23d March.

A dispute happened between the duke of York and colonel Lenox (nephew and heir to the duke of Richmond) which terminated in a duel.

Count Montferra was the first who fell a victim to popular fury in Paris.

Nov. 3d, Ecclesiastical possessions abolished in France.

Nov. 5th, The National Assembly decreed, that in future there should be no distinction of orders in France; by this decree, all titles of nobility are abolished.

Dec. 14th, The National Assembly decreed, that all the Protestant refugees, their heirs (of whatsoever degree) and successors, should be recalled, naturalized, and put in full possession of their ancestor's landed property.

The following is the state of the Carron manufactory in Scotland, the greatest perhaps of the kind ever known in the world: the weekly consumption of coals amounts to 11,000 tons, at 4s. per ton; and the consumption of each day is equal to that of the city of Edinburgh during the whole week. As many coals, therefore, are consumed in the Carron foundries as would suffice to supply a city of 700,000 inhabitants. A thousand workmen are daily employed in this manufactory, whose wages amount to 700l. per week, and 36,400l. per annum. The demands from abroad, and particularly from Spain, continue yearly to encrease.

Royal Canal Company for making a navigation from Dublin on the north side to the Shannon, incorporated 1st October.

Belfast contains 30,000 inhabitants; Kilkenny 20,000; Galway 15,000.

Limerick contains 40,000 inhabitants, and is three miles in circumference.

1789. The duke of Orleans arrived in London from Paris, October 21st.
- A dangerous conspiracy discovered at Brussels.
- An edict was published at Brussels, to inform every one to surrender their arms within twenty-four hours, October 27th.
- Nov. 3d, A victory gained by the Swedes over the Russians.
- An engagement between the Imperial troops and the patriots of Brabant, in which the patriots were victorious, Nov. 7th.
- A spirited manifesto to the emperor, published by the patriots of Brabant, Nov. 14th.
- The city of Ghent surrendered to the patriots of Brabant, Nov. 23.
- Lord-Aukland appointed ambassador to the States-General of the United Provinces, Nov. 28th.
- Nov. 30th, The national assembly voted an address of thanks to lord Stanhope, and the members of the Revolution Club.
- Dec. The court of Chatelet, at Paris, proceeded to the trial of Mons. de Bezenvval.
- The patriots of Brabant meet with great success.
- A massacre at Marli, in which many lives were lost.
- Dec. 12th, The capture of Brussels by the patriots.
- Ghent restored to tranquility, Dec. 24.
- The Ottoman emperor caused to be proclaimed by the sound of trumpet, his intention of putting himself at the head of his army; also, of the surrender of Bender to the Russians.
- The assembly of the States of Brabant, were received at Brussels with great rejoicings.
- Charity, Working, and Sunday Schools, established in Youghall.
- In Youghall, the Mall formed, and an elegant large square building erected thereon, consisting of an assembly, card, coffee, and billiard-rooms, at the corporation expence.
- Great rejoicings in the city of Cork, on account of his majesty's happy recovery.

1789 Jan. 17th, The city of Cork exhibited a melancholy spectacle. A great fall of snow for some days, dissolved by a heavy fall of rain which continued twenty-four hours, swelled the river beyond any thing hitherto known; it rushed through every avenue leading into the city, and by four o'clock in the evening, all the flat part thereof was covered: it continued to rise until nine o'clock; in many parts it was five feet, and in some seven feet high. The inhabitants were terrified at the unusual sight; many of them were obliged to ascend to the second floor of their houses, without meat or drink for their families; several boats plied through many parts of the city, and afforded relief to those who had not a mouthful of bread to give their frightened children. Considerable damage was sustained by many; happily but one life was lost, (a man of the name of NOAH.) A cellar on the North Mall, an house at Baldwin's corner, and two in Globe-lane, and a considerable part of some of the quays, were swept away; several other houses narrowly escaped the same fate. St. Patrick's Bridge, which at that time was erecting, suffered considerable damage; two of its arches that were nearly finished, were thrown down; a vessel which broke from her moorings at the Sand-quay, beat with such violence against the above bridge for several hours, as to accelerate its fall, on which the waters above the bridge rapidly diminished; and at three o'clock in the morning, retired within their usual bounds. The other bridges received no very material injury.

Though many falls of snow and rain, much heavier than the above, have repeatedly happened in this city and its neighbourhood, yet no flood equal to the above, is supposed to have ever happened in Cork. Providentially it happened in the day time, had it been otherwise, many lives must have been lost; the loss of property must have been immense; beds, tables, chairs, implements of husbandry, hay, straw, and timber, were brought

down the river in great abundance; a boat well manned at Leitrim kept a look out for such prizes, and put off when they saw them approach; fortunately for Mr. Montjoy, who was swept off Bachelor's-quay, and miraculously escaped the piers of the north bridge, they perceived him also, and with some difficulty brought him to shore, where the mode adopted by the Humane Society, for the recovery of persons apparently drowned, was practised on him with success.

The wretched poor, whose lowly habitations particularly exposed them to this furious element, were relieved by their fellow-citizens, who have ever been highly distinguished for benevolence, humanity, and every other virtue which expands the feeling heart to relieve a fellow-creature.

1790 Jan. 5th, His Excellency the Earl of Westmoreland, arrived in Dublin.

Jan. 26th, The national assembly decreed, that none of its members can accept from government any place, employment, gift, pension, or gratification of any kind whatever, even though he should relinquish his seat in the assembly.

Feb. 4th, The king of France went to the national assembly, and declared his assent to the new constitution.

The emperor Joseph II. died Feb. 20th.

Feb. 24th, The national assembly abolished all honorary distinctions, superiority, and power, resulting from the feudal system.

March 14th, Captain Bligh arrived in London, and brought intelligence of a mutiny on board the Bounty armed ship in the South Sea, on the 28th of April, 1789, when the captain and seventeen others were put into an open boat, and after traversing the ocean for 48 days, the extent of 4000 miles, arrived at Timor on the 12th of June.

March 19th, An experiment in aerology was made at Plymouth, which drew together the greatest concourse of people ever seen in that place. Mr.

Murray,

1790 Murray, an eminent optician and man of science, descended from the church tower in a parachute, and came to the ground without receiving the finallest injury. Mr. Murray went through the whole process without the least embarrassment or fear, and when elevated to the vast height of the tower, waved his hat, saluted the multitude, and seemed totally undismaycd, though the place on which he stood was scarcely nine inches in diameter.

March 20th, A very curious discovery in natural history, took place at Blackwall. Mr. Perry, the ship-builder, planned and made one of the most extensive wet docks in the kingdom; for which great undertaking, he appropriated seven acres of land. In digging the ground, regular strata of sand, clay, &c. were found, which afforded materials for bricks; and at the depth of 12 or 14 feet from the surface, under the above strata, numbers of very large trees were discovered; and what is most remarkable, a hazel nut hedge, with considerable quantities of nuts as they grew on the trees.

March 22d, A person convicted at the assizes of Hertford, for the robbery of a farmer, was discovered by the sagacity of a dog in the following manner: the offender, some time after the fact was committed, being at St. Alban's market, though at first unknown to the farmer, was singled out among the crowd by the dog, which by barking, snarling, and other offensive dispositions, so much irritated the former, that not knowing the owner of the animal, he told him that he ought to be prosecuted for keeping such a dog unmuzzled. This exciting the farmer's attention, he so far recollectcd the person of the other, his dress, &c. that he was apprehended, and was convicted of the robbery.

The celebrated Mr. Howard, died at Cherson.

April 8th, Irish parliament dissolved.

1790 April 17th, Doctor Benjamin Franklin died at Philadelphia, aged 84. He requested that the following epitaph (which he composed for himself some years ago) might be inscribed on his tombstone:

“The body of
 BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Printer,
 (like the cover of an old book,
 its contents torn out,
 and stript of its lettering and gilding)
 lies here food for worms :
 yet the work itself shall not be lost,
 but will (as he believed) appear once more,
 in a new
 and more beautiful edition,
 corrected and amended
 by
 THE AUTHOR.”

The parliament of Thoulouse, having pronounced an Arreté against the national assembly, the national troops in the neighbourhood assembled, seized all the members, and upwards of fifty others of high rank, marched them to the Great Square, where gibbets were instantly erected, and they were all executed, to the number of 182.

His majesty's ship, the Guardian man of war, arrived safe at the Cape of Good Hope, after a most miraculous escape from an island of ice.

May 1st, The election for members to represent the city of Cork in parliament ended, when the numbers stood as follows: for the right hon. Richard Longfield, 696; hon. John Hely Hutchinson 605; Benjamin Bousfield, esq; 450; whereupon the two former were declared duly elected.

The Swedish army repulsed the Russians at Karnan-kotky, May 4th.

Notification to parliament of the Spanish hostilities at Nootka-Sound, and consequent armaments.
 Liberty of the press decreed in the national assembly.

May

1790 May 22d, The national assembly reserved to themselves the exclusive privilege of making war or peace.

June, At the final close of the poll for the election of members to represent this county in parliament, it appeared that the majority was in favour of James Bernard, esq; and the right honourable Lord Kingsborough ; whereupon the high-theriff declared them duly elected. Mr. Morris petitioned; and being tried by a committee of the house, lord Kingsborough was declared not duly elected ; Mr. Bernard died in the interim. Writs were issued for two other members, whereupon lord Kingsborough and Mr. Morris, were elected without opposition.

June 7th, Grand procession of the Nabob from Chittapore to Calcutta, in order to pay his compliments to earl Cornwallis, on his arrival in India.

Rhynwick Williams (commonly called the monster) found guilty.

July 4th, A desperate engagement between the Russian and Swedish fleets, in which the duke of Sundermania was wounded, and the Russians gained a complete victory.

July 9th, The king of Sweden having reinforced his fleet, attacked the Russians, and after a very obstinate engagement, totally defeated them.

Treaty of Riechenbach between Austria and Prussia, whereby Austria relinquished to the Turks, all her conquests, July 27th.

July 28th, The important event of opening the Forth and Clyde navigation from sea to sea, took place by the sailing of a track-barge belonging to the company of proprietors, from the basin of the canal near the city of Glasgow, to the river Clyde at Bowling-Bay.

The voyage, which is upwards of twelve miles, was performed in less than four hours, during which period the vessel passed through nineteen locks, descending thereby 150 feet from the summit of the canal into the Clyde. It required only four mi-

1790 nutes to pass each of the locks, in which space the vessel descended eight feet into the reach of the navigation immediately below.

In the course of the voyage from Glasgow to Bowling-Bay, the track-boat passed along that stupendous bridge, the great aqueduct over the river Kelvin, 400 feet in length exhibiting to the spectators below, the singular and new object of a vessel navigating seventy feet over their heads.

The extreme length of the navigation from the Forth to the Clyde, is exactly 35 miles, 16 of which is upon the summit of the country, 160 feet above the level of the sea.

To this summit the voyager is raised by means of twenty locks from the eastern sea, and nineteen from the west. Each lock is exactly twenty feet wide, and seventy-four long within the gates. The depth of the canal is precisely eight feet from the surface of the water, and its breadth twenty-eight feet.

The toll-dues payable upon the navigation, are 2d. per ton for each mile, or 5s. 10d. per ton for the extreme length of the canal.

August 1st, A shallop belonging to the ship Ulysses, captain Campbell of Glasgow, by a sudden squall shipped a sea in Montego-Bay, by which she was instantly sunk, and only one sailor besides the captain saved. Captain Campbell fortunately got hold of an oar, and the sailor of a gun-cask, which he held by the bung-hole. In this perilous situation, the captain touched something with his foot, which proved to be a shark: this new terror, instead of disheartening, animated him; and, till five o'clock in the morning, when he was taken up by some negroes who heard his cries, he was found defending himself against the shark. The method he took was sometimes by pressing with his hands and the whole weight of his body with the oar upon the shark, which made him sheer off; at other times getting to the extremity of the oar, and

- 1790 and striking him ; and by these, and other stratagems that the moment suggested, he wonderfully preserved himself from being destroyed by the voracious animal. The shark was about 11 feet long.
- August 6th, Austria renounced her alliance with Russia, and concluded a separate peace with the Porte.
- Preliminaries of peace between Sweden and Russia, August 14th.
- August 17th, The grand fleet, under the command of lord Howe, failed from Portsmouth.
- August 18th, It was decreed by the national assembly, that Protestants of every denomination should be equally eligible as Catholics, to places of public trust.
- In August 18th, 1788, the lightning was so great as to split part of the rock of the Giant's Causeway 20 yards, and a cow had one half of her skull entirely separated from the other.
- Aug. 26th, The national assembly ordered the navy of France to be augmented to 45 sail of the line, for the purpose of supporting the family compact.
- Leopald II. king of Hungary, chosen king of the Romans, August 30th.
- The celebrated Barrington, the pickpocket, sentenced to seven years transportation.
- Belgic Provinces submitted to the emperor.
- Hostilities in the East Indies, between Tippoo Saib and English India Company.
- House of Commons voted the prosecution of the impeachment of Warren Hastings, esq; governor-general of Bengal, notwithstanding the dissolution of parliament, which necessarily discontinued it.
- Sept. 13th, A detachment from general Meadows's army, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Floyd, consisting of 4000 men, were attacked by Tippoo Saib at the head of 14,000 cavalry, and 20,000 infantry, and a formidable train of artillery ; when, after an obstinate engagement, the enemy were defeated ; a number of British officers were

- 1790 were killed and wounded :—two days afterwards the colonel was joined by general Meadows.
- Sept. 18th, His royal highness the duke of Cumberland died.
- The Turkish fleet defeated by the Russians on the Black sea.
- October 10th, A great victory obtained by the Russians near the Cuban.
- October 25th, His Excellency the earl of Westmoreland, lord lieutenant of Ireland, arrived in Cork ; he conferred the honour of knighthood on Henry Brown Hayes, esq; one of the high sheriffs.
- Convention between Great Britain and Spain, the 27th of October.
- Nov. 6th, The widow of Kaddoo Ghose, who died at Sinlay, near Calcutta, ascended the funeral pile of her husband with the usual ceremonies. Her resolution was so determined, that, previously to the customary preparations for this fatal event, she distributed her fortune, consisting of several thousand rupees, among her family ; and the Brahmin priests were not forgot in the appropriation. She was also possessed of several houses, and a talloc, or farm, which were conveyed to her relations, together with her jewels and furniture ; so that the apprehension of poverty could have no influence in this sacrifice of her life.
- Foundation Stone of first lock of the Royal Canal, on Glassmanogue road, laid by lord Westmoreland, and named Westmoreland Lock, Nov. 12th.
- Coronation of the emperor at Presburg, Nov. 15.
- A standard of weights and measures established in France.
- Dec. 1st. M. Blanchard made his 57th aerial excursion from Prague.
- Dec. 2d, The States of Brabant returned to their allegiance.
- Dec. 31st, There was so thick a fog at Amsterdam, that upwards of 230 persons were drowned in the Canals,

- 1790 Canals, before any assistance could be given them, though their cries could be distinctly heard.
- The Charlemont Packet lost, and 114 souls perished, only 16 escaped.
- The Austrians, with an army of 2440, defeated the Turks with 6000 picked men.
- The chief magistrate of the city of Cork, Richard Harris, esq; issued near two hundred cards, inviting company to dine with him on Christmas Day, the guests till then entertained at the mayoralty-house, were of the first fashion; but his was of a different description—the distressed house and room-keepers. The invitation cards were given to the different clergymen of all persuasions in the city, to distribute among the indigent of their several parishes.
- Macleod, a Scotchman, aged 102, walked ten miles on the Hammersmith Road for one hundred guineas; two hours and a half were allowed him, but he performed the task in two hours and twenty-three minutes.
- A large Sunfish caught near Cable-Island, and brought into the harbour of Youghall.
- At Leicester assizes, a clergyman aged 63 years, was convicted of feloniously solemnizing a marriage, without publication of banns, or licence first obtained, and was ordered to be transported for fourteen years.
- 1791 Jan. 17th, A Sunday and Daily School was opened on Hammond's-Marsh in the city of Cork, where about 400 children of both sexes, and all persuasions, are instructed in reading, writing, and accompts gratis; proper books, &c. are procured for the scholars, at the expence of the charity, which is supported by subscriptions and donations.
- March 2d, The Albion mills in London, burnt to the ground; the loss was immense; 41,000l. of which was insured; the buildings and machinery cost 55,000l. besides a vast stock of grain, flour, &c. Out of 4,000 sacks of corn, only 30 were saved.

1791 March 21st, Bangalore taken by storm by earl Cornwallis.

April 9th, The king attempted to go to St. Cloud, but was stopped by the populace; the national guard refused to disperse the multitude, and M. de la Fayette seeing his orders disobeyed, resigned his command, but was afterwards prevailed on to resume it.

The reverend John Wesley died, aged 88.

June 21st, The king, queen, and royal family of France, escaped from Paris, but were stopped near the borders of the kingdom, and brought back on the 25th.

July 14th, In consequence of a meeting of gentlemen at the hotel, Birmingham, to celebrate the French Revolution, a large mob assembled, and broke the windows of the hotel; they afterwards destroyed the Presbyterian meeting-houses, doctor Priestly's house and valuable library, and many other houses belonging to the principal Dissenters in the town and neighbourhood.

Sept. 29th, His royal highness the Duke of York, married to the princess royal of Prussia.

Dreadful insurrection of the Negroes in St. Domingo, where a great number of Whites were killed, and plantations destroyed to an immense value.

Nov. James Haslar, an attorney, stood in the pillory in Dublin for perjury; he was afterwards struck off the list of attorneys.

Nov. 21st, Their royal highnesses the Duke and Dutches of York, arrived in London.

Lord Cornwallis attacked and defeated Tippoo Saib's army, and made them retreat under the walls of Serengapatam; but on account of the monsoons, was obliged to relinquish the object of his enterprise, and return to Bangalore. The monsoons likewise obliged general Abercrombie to descend the Gauts, leaving behind him four 18 pounders, and a quantity of provisions, stores, and camp equipage.

- 1791 Armaments of England, Holland, and Prussia, obliged Russia to make peace with the Turks.
 Parliament granted 45,000l. for making wet and dry docks on those parts on the north and south sides which communicate with the ports of Dublin.
 An Apothecaries' Hall established at Dublin.
 A Mining Company established.
 Declaration of the Court of Russia of her being willing to yield up to the Turks, all her conquests during the war, excepting Oczakow and its immediate dependencies, as a barrier.
 This year the Church at Youghall, a large ancient Gothic structure, underwent a greater improvement than it did these hundred years past.
 The church now building at Petersburgh is the largest in Europe; 2000 men have been working at it these twenty years, and are not yet at the top of the walls. It is of polished marble, both inside and out; the pillars are of one piece, 50 feet high; the base and capitals of solid silver; but the greatest curiosity of all, is the wooden box which covers the whole from the weather, constructed in a particular manner. All the Empress's buildings are on the same immense scale.
 Fort-Westmoreland Battery, on Spike-Island, at the entrance of the harbour of Cork (intended to mount one hundred guns) began to be built by Mr. Michael Shanahan, architect, under the direction of that able engineer, colonel Vallancy.
 The insulating wall and guard-house for the intended gaol for the county of Cork, began Dec. 6th, by Mr. Michael Shanahan, architect.
 Castle-Street widened, and the merchants Coffee-Room built.
 A house for the reception of lunatics, began to be built in Cork, for which purpose near 200l. was collected by a charity play, owing to the very active exertions of Richard Harris, esq; mayor,

French ships of war taken by the English, since the commencement of hostilities with that kingdom, which took place the 17th day of June, 1778.

	Guns.	Guns.	
La Ville de Paris	110	De Clinton	32
Le Glorieux	74	Minerva	32
Le Pegase	74	L' Ellis	28
Le Ardent	64	Le Neckar	28
Le Actionnaire	64	Unicorn	28
Le Caton	64	La Dugueffeu	28
Le Jason	64	Le Hercule	24
La Prothee	64	L'Audacieux	24
Solitaire	64	Rouen Soubise	24
Le Compte d'Artois	64	Duc de Cogny	24
Le Fayet	40	Sphynx	24
La Fortune	40	L'Adventure	24
Le Artois	44	Le Chevireul	24
La Blanche	40	Sophie	22
Le Bellipotent	40	La Princeps de Robecque	20
La Hebe	40	La Dunquerquoise	20
L'Aigle	40	Pearl	18
L'Imperieux	36	Senegal	18
La Prudente	36	Duc d'Esisac	16
La Nymph	36	Guay Trouin	14
Le Monsieur	36	L'Abondance	18
La Belle Poule	36	Ceres	18
Menagere	40	M. d'Seignaly	16
Le Sartine	36	Albicore	16
La Pallas	32	Pelican	16
La Licorne	32	Pigmy	14
La Danae	32	Duc d'Chartres	14
La Oiseau	32	Le Goree	14
L'Alcmene	32	Mutine	14
L'Americaine	32	Filote	14
La Magicienne	32	L'Caereur	14
L'Eperance	32	Maurepas	12
La Colagne	32	Le Jeune Lion	12
L'Aimable	32	Le Renard	12
La Convert	32	La Gloire	8

Besides

Besides the Le Cesar, of 74 guns, blown up, and La Diademe of 74, sunk by admiral Rodney on the 12th of April 1782; Valeur 26, and Recluse 24 guns, burnt by sir James Wallace's squadron, in Concale Bay; La Capricieuse, 32 guns, taken by the Prudent, and burnt; La Legere, 36 guns, destroyed by the Nonsuch; and several others of lesser force.

Spanish ships of war taken by the English, since the commencement of hostilities with that kingdom, which took place the 18th of June, 1779.

	Guns.		Guns.
Phœnix (now Gibraltar)	80	Santa Catilina	34
Princessa	70	San Carlos	32
Diligente	70	San Raphael	30
Monarca	70	Santa Teresa	28
Guipuscano (now the Prince William)	64	San Bruno	26
St. Joseph Del Carlos	52	Santa Leocadia	36
St. Michael	74	Grana	28
Santa Monica	36	Santa Pedrosa	28
Santa Margarita	36	San Fermin	16
		San Vincent	16

Besides the San Domingo of 70 guns, blown up; the San Eugenio of 70, and the San Julian of 70, driven on shore by admiral Rodney, and destroyed.

Dutch ships of war taken by the English, since the commencement of hostilities with the State of Holland, which took place the 20th day of December, 1780.

	Guns.		Guns.
Mars (now Prince Edward)	60	Germantine	32
Princess Carolina	54	Accra	32
Rotterdam	50	Hercules	24
Mars	32	Mars	24
St. Eustatia	28	Fort Mouree	20
Castor	36	Apam	22
	A a	Bericoe	18
		Dogger	

	Guns.	Guns.
Dogger Bank	20 Pylades	18
Oreilles	18 Zeuse	18

Besides a 74 gun ship, sunk by admiral Hyde Parker, off the Dogger Bank ; and a Dutch Dogger of 18 guns, blown up by the Cameleon.

Congress ships of war taken by the English, since the commencement of hostilities with America, which took place the 14th day of June, 1774.

	Guns.	Guns.	
Confederacy	36	Cumberland	20
Providence	32	Sullivan	20
Raleigh	32	Jason	20
Trumbull	32	Morning Star	14
Delaware	28	Tobago	14
Virginia	28	Hetty	20
Charles-Town	28	Missin	20
Hussar	28	Alfred	20
Boston	32	Columbus	20
Hancock	32	Independence	26
Washington	24	Ranger	20
Alexander	24	Dalton	20
Lexington	32	Montgomery	18
Effingham	28	Sturdy Beggar	18
Protector	26	Mentor	18
Portsmouth	26	Rattlesnake	16
Bellisarius	24	Surprise	16
Oliver Cromwell	24	Cabot	14
Bunker's-Hill	20	Rover	14
Tartar	20		

Together with the Bon Homme Richard, of 40 guns, commanded by Paul Jones, sunk in an engagement with the Serapis of 44 guns, which she took before she went down. The Randolph of 36 guns, blown up near Barbadoes, by the Yarmouth of 64 guns, and only five of the crew saved. The Warren of 64 guns burnt, with sixteen others of inferior force, at Penobscot, by sir George Collier's

Lier's fleet : forty-four sail of armed sloops, privateers, and schooners, with the Washington and Effingham frigates, of 32 guns each, burnt on the Delaware by captain Henry, of lord Howe's fleet. The number of privateers, armed vessels, brigs, schooners, cutters, and sloops of private property, that have been taken and destroyed, belonging to the Americans, since the commencement of hostilities, are almost innumerable.

English ships of war taken by the French, since the commencement of the present hostilities, in 1778.

	Guns.		Guns.
Ardent	64	Ariel	20
Experiment	50	Germaine	20
Hannibal	50	Gronoque	20
Romulus	44	Ceres	18
Iris	32	Weasel	16
Richmond	32	Senegal	16
Montreal	32	Alert	14
Minerva	32	Alligator	14
Fox	28	York	12
Active	28	Thunder Bomb	8
Crescent	28	Zephyr	14
Lively	24		

Besides the Charon of 44, Guadalupe 28, Fowey 24, Bonetta 24, and Vulcan fire-ship, taken and destroyed at York in Virginia; the Quebec of 32 guns, blown up in an engagement with the Surveillant of 40 guns; captain Farmer, of the Quebec, finding his ship totally on fire, suffered himself to be blown up, sooner than surrender.

Captured by Spain : The Penelope English frigate of 28 guns, who had taken the Margate Spanish ship of war, and was conducting her to port, when the prisoners fell upon the crew of the Penelope, killed her captain, and carried both ships safe into the island of Cuba. One ship since June 1779.

English ships of war captured by the Americans, since the commencement of hostilities in 1774: Serapis 44 guns; Scarborough 20; Sandwich 24; Drake 16; Atlanta 16; Thorn 16; and the General Monk of 14 guns.

English ships of war, lost by accident, since the commencement of the American war.

Guns.

Ville de Paris	110	
Royal George	100	Lost in Portsmouth Harbour.
Glorieux	74	
Ramillies	74	Lost on their passage from Jamaica; most of the crews perished.
Hector	74	
Centaur	74	
Culloden	74	Lost near the Azores.
Thunderer	74	Lost in a hurricane in the West Indies, and all on board perished.
Sterling-Castle	64	
Somerset	70	Lost near Boston.
Augusta	64	Burnt near Philadelphia.
Terrible	74	Lost near the Chesapeake.
Repulse	32	Lost on her passage from New-York.
Flora	32	
Juno	32	
Lark	32	Burnt at Rhode-Island to prevent their being taken by the French fleet; the crews were saved.
Orpheus	32	
Cerberus	28	
Falcon	18	
King's Fisher	16	
Arethusa	32	Lost near Brest.
Aetœon	28	Burnt near Charles-Town.
Syren	28	Lost near Rhode-Island.
Mermaid	28	Lost near Philadelphia.
Liverpool	28	Lost near New-York.
Vestal	20	Lost on the Newfoundland station.
Pegasus	16	
Mercury	20	Lost near New-York.
Ferret	14	Lost on the Jamaica station.
Pomona	14	Lost on the Antigua station.
Merlin	16	Burnt near Philadelphia.
Cruiser	8	Burnt on the coast of Carolina.
Savage	8	Lost near Louisbourg.

	Guns.	
Otter	16	Lost near St. Augustine.
Supply	26	
Glasgow	20	Burnt in the West Indies.
Swan	18	Lost near the Saltees (Ireland)
Spy	20	Lost near Newfoundland.
Phœnix	44	
Andromeda	28	
Laurel	28	
Beaver's Prize	18	
Scarborough	24	
Deal-Castle	24	
San Vincente	16	
Victor	16	
Barbadoes Brig	16	
Cameleon	14	
Blonde	32	Lost near New York.

	Years.
The Revolution War lasted from 1688 to 1696, both included	— — — } 9
The Succession War, from 1702 to 1713	— 11
Spanish and French, from 1739 to 1748	— 10
The late War, from 1755 to 1762	— 8
The American War, from 1775 to 1782.	— 8
Total of years from the first period to the present	— — — } 92
	Total of war — 46
	Total of peace — 46

ROMAN CATHOLIC MAYORS OF CORK.

PROVOSTS.

Years. KING JOHN'S REIGN.

1199 John Dispenser,

HENRY III.

1236 Walter Eynoff,

1249 Eliah Stackpole,

1251 John Wenchedon,

1252 Walter Wright.

M A Y O R S.

EDWARD I.

1272 Richard Morren,

1273 Richard Wine,

1274 Richard Lee,

1279 Walter Tardiff,

1281 Walter Rute,

1285 Peter Russel,

1287 William Pollard,

1290 Walter Tardiff,

1291 Walter O'Heyn.

EDWARD II.

1293 John Lavallan,

1310 John Walters,

1311 William Bond,

1312 Nicholas de la Weily,

1313 William Hadvivre,

1314 Walter de Kerdif,

1315 Nicholas O'Heyn,

1316 John de Ligré,

1317 Nicholas de la Weily,

1318 Adam Milksbury,

1319 Stephen Coppering,

1320 Richard Delahoide,

1321 Abraham de Stacpole

1322 Walter Reisch,

1323 Gilbert Monk,

1324 John le Dispenser,

1325 Richard Morraine.

YEARS. EDWARD III.

1326 Edward de Tailour,

1327 Roger Tryal,

1328 Roger le Blon,

1329 William Albus,

1330 Nicholas Murraine,

1331 Richard Postwind,

1332 Richard Leleigh,

1333 Richard Leleigh,

1334 Robert Lebolout,

1335 Bernard de Montibus,

1336 John Wedlock,

1337 John de Espencer,

1338 John de Bristol,

1339 John Fitz-Abraham,

1340 David de Montibus,

1341 Peter Rashall,

1342 Elias de Stacpole,

1343 Walter Reisch,

1344 William Pollard,

1345 William Pollard,

1346 Walter de Kerdif,

1347 Walter O'Heyn,

1348 John Wallen,

1349 Wm. de Wandespar,

1350 Walter de Kerdif,

1351 Nicholas O'Heyn,

1352 Nicholas Delahoide,

1353 Walter de Kerdif,

1354 Percival Hunt,

1355 John Gallengar,

1356 Walter de Kerdif,

1357 John Gallengar,

1358 Adam Ruth,

1359 Walter de Kerdif,

1360 Percival Vincent,

1361 Percival Vincent,

1362 William

Years.

1362 William Drooper,
3 Adam Ruth,
4 William Skiddy
5 William Skiddy,
6 Percival Vincent,
7 William Skiddy,
8 Jordan Kerdiff,
9 William Drooper,

1370 John Leblown,
1 John Leblown,
2 Thomas Thish,
3 William Drooper,
4 William Downane,
5 Thomas Thish,
6 William Drooper,

RICHARD II.

7 William Downane,
8 Thomas Thish,
9 David Miagh,
1380 John Lombard,
1 David Miagh,
2 Robert Drooper,
3 John Mynne,
4 John Mynne,
5 John Mynne,
6 Robert Drooper,
7 John Malby,
8 John Malby,
9 John Lombard,

1390 William Polent,
1 Redmond Kerrick,
2 Andrew Stacpole,
3 Redmond Kerrick,
4 Robert Flemming,
5 John Warriner,
6 Thomas Honeybeard,
7 Thomas Burdeys,
8 John Warriner.

Years. HENRY IV.

9 John Mainen,
1400 John Kapp,
1 Richard Lavallan,
2 William Sughin,
3 John Benefat,
4 John Skiddy,
5 John Lignee
6 William Sughin,
7 John Wright,
8 William Sughin,
9 Thomas Morton,
1410 John Warner,
1 Thomas Murray,

HENRY V.

2 Thomas Mordonton,
3 Patrick Rice,
4 Thomas Mollenton,
5 Robert Gardiner,
6 Robert Gardiner,
7 Robert Gardiner,
8 Robert Gardiner,
9 Thomas Mollenton,
1420 Thomas Mollenton,
1 Robert Bordernor,

HENRY VI.

2 Thomas Mollenton,
3 Pierce Drooper,
4 Robert Gardiner,
5 David Landebrook,
6 Geoffry White,
7 David Landebrook,
8 Edward Dantz,
9 Geoffry Waile,
1430 Geoffry Gallaway,
1 William Anafey,
2 William Anafey,
3 John Menia,
4 Geoffry White,

John

REMARKABLE

Years.	Years.
5 John Murrogh,	3 Thomas Murrogh,
6 Godfrey Gallaway,	4 William Skiddy,
7 John Murrogh,	5 Richard Lavallan,
8 John Skiddy,	6 John Gallaway,
9 John Skiddy,	7 William Gallaway,
1440 John Meagh,	8 Richard Skiddy,
1 John Murrogh,	9 William Skiddy,
2 William Gold,	1480 William Skiddy,
3 William Gold,	1 William Gallaway,
4 John Murrogh,	2 Richard Gallaway,
5 John Gold,	3 William Gallaway,
6 Richard Skiddy,	4 William Skiddy.
7 John Gold,	HENRY VII.
8 Patrick Gallaway,	5 Patrick Gallaway,
9 John Gallaway,	6 William Gallaway,
1450 Richard Skiddy,	7 William Skiddy,
1 John Gold,	8 Maurice Roche,
2 Richard Skiddy,	9 William Gallaway,
3 William Gallaway,	1490 John Walters,
4 William Skiddy,	1 Maurice Roche,
5 Richard Lavallan,	2 John Lavallan,
6 William Gallaway,	3 William Gold,
7 Richard Skiddy,	4 John Walters,
8 William Skiddy,	5 Thomas Coppinger,
9 Patrick Gallaway.	6 John Lavallan,
EDWARD IV.	7 Maurice Roche,
1460 Thomas Murrogh,	8 John Lavallan,
1 Richard Skiddy,	9 John Walters,
2 John Gallaway,	1500 Maurice Róché,
3 William Gold,	1 William Gold,
4 John Gold,	2 William Gallaway,
5 John Skiddy,	3 Edmond Gold,
6 Richard Skiddy,	4 John Gallaway,
7 John Meagh,	5 William Terry,
8 Godfrey Naole,	6 William Skiddy,
9 John Mezca,	7 John Skiddy,
1470 Richard Skiddy,	8 Richard Gallaway.
1 John Gallaway,	HENRY VIII.
2 William Gallaway,	9 Edmond Gallaway,
	Edmond

Years.

1510 Edmond Gold,
 1 Edmond Terry,
 2 John Gallaway.
 3 John Roche,
 4 Edmond Terry,
 5 Richard Skiddy,
 6 Walter Gallaway,
 7 John Skiddy,
 8 Nicholas Skiddy,
 9 Patrick Terry,

1520 Edmond Roche,
 1 David Terry,

2 Richard Gold,
 3 Maurice Roche,
 4 Edmond Gold,
 5 William Terry,
 6 John Skiddy,
 7 Walter Gallaway,
 8 John Skiddy,
 9 Patrick Terry,

1530 Edmond Roche,
 1 Richard Gold,
 2 Patrick Gallaway,

3 David Roche,
 4 James Gold,
 5 William Copperingor,
 6 Robert Meagh,
 7 Thomas Ronayne,
 8 William Terry,
 9 James Roche,

1540 Richard Terry,
 1 Christopher Creagh,

2 William Sarsfield,
 3 William Skiddy,
 4 James Gold,
 5 Richard Gold,
 EDWARD VI.
 6 William Gold,

Years.

7 William Gold,
 8 Patrick Meagh,
 9 Thomas Ronayne,
 1550 Dominick Roche,
 1 William Terry
 2 James Roche,
 MARY I.

3 Patrick Gallaway,
 4 Richard Terry,
 5 Christopher Meagh,
 6 William Sarsfield,
 7 William Skiddy.

ELIZABETH.
 8 Dominick Roche,
 9 Edmond Gold,

1560 Edward Gallaway,
 1 John Gallaway,
 2 Andrew Gallaway,
 3 Maurice Roche,
 4 Stephen Copperingor,
 5 Rich. Roche,
 6 William Gallaway,
 7 Edmond Gold
 8 John Gallaway,
 9 Andrew Gallaway,

1570 John Meagh,
 1 Maurice Roche,
 2 Stephen Copperingor,
 3 John Walters,
 4 Walter Terry,
 5 James Ronayne,

6 William Roche,
 7 John Gold,
 8 Walter Gallaway,
 9 Maurice Roche,

1580 Thomas Sarsfield,
 1 Christopher Walters,
 2 Patrick Gallaway,
 James

Years.

- 3 James Roche,
 4 George Gold,
 5 Stephen Walters,
 6 Stephen Terry,
 7 Robert Coppinger,
 8 Edmond Terry,
 9 John Skiddy,
1590 Dominick Roche,
 1 David Terry,
 2 Henry Walsh,
 3 Patrick Gallaway,
 4 Francis Martel,
 5 James Meagh,
 6 Patrick Gallaway,
 7 George Gold,
 8 John Skiddy,
 9 James Sarsfield,
1600 William Mead,
 1 John Mead,
 JAMES I.
 2 John Coppinger,
 3 Thomas Sarsfield,
 4 Edmond Terry,
 5 Robert Coppinger,
 6 William Sarsfield,
 7 Philip Martel,
 8 David Terry,
 9 Dominick Roche,
1610 Edmond Gallaway,
 1 George Gold,
 2 Dominick Terry,
 3 William Skiddy,
 4 David Terry,
 5 William Gold,

Years.

- 6 John Coppinger,
 7 Patrick Terry,
 8 William Gold,
 9 John Coppinger,
1620 William Terry
 1 Andrew Skiddy,
 2 John Coppinger,
 3 John Roche,
 4 John Roche,
 CHARLES I.
 5 Henry Gold,
 6 Edmond Martel,
 7 William Hoare,
 8 David Terry,
 9 James Murrogh,
1630 Thomas Ronayne,
 1 Maurice Roche,
 2 Jefferey Gallaway,
 3 William Roche,
 4 Richard Roche,
 5 Thomas Martel,
 6 Robert Meagh,
 7 David Meagh,
 8 Patrick Lavallen,
 9 Thomas Sarsfield,
1640 Thomas Gold,
 1 Melcher Lavallen,
 2 Maurice Roche,
 3 John Roche,
 4 Robert Coppinger,
 5 James Lombard,
 6 ⚡ For ten years, no Civil Magistrate during Cromwell's usurpation.

PROTESTANT MAYORS & SHERIFFS of CORK.

KING CHARLES II's. REIGN.

Year.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1656	John Hodder, first Protestant mayor.	William Hodder, Philip Matthews first Protestant Sheriffs.
7	William Hodder,	Richard Covet, Timothy Tuckey,
8	Philip Matthews,	Richard Bassett, John Bailey,
9	Jonas Morris,	R. Lane, Noblet Dunscomb,
1660	Christopher Oliver	Thomas Farren, John Flynn,
1	Walter Cooper,	Christopher Rye, Nicholas King,
2	Richard Covet,	Robert Williams, Thos. Crook,
3	James Vandeluen,	Wm. French, Richard Purdon,
4	Richard Bassett,	James Finch, Matthew Deane,
5	Noblet Dunscomb,	Jn. Newenham, Pat. Ronayne,
6	Thomas Farren,	Jn. Hawkins, Timothy Tuckey,
7	Christopher Rye,	Thomas Mills, George Wright,
8	Christopher Rye,	T. Kitcherman, R. Fletcher,
9	Matthew Deane,	Wm. Field, Richard Harvey,
1670	James Finch,	Wm. Wren, Thomas Walker,
1	John Newenham,	Jonathan Perry, John Bailey,
2	John Hawkins,	Thomas Franklin, John Terry,
3	Thomas Mills,	James Mills, Thomas Wills,
4	John Bailey,	Robert Rogers, William Hull,
5	George Wright,	John Wright, Edward Webber,
6	William Field,	Edward Youd, John Sealy,
7	Timothy Tuckey,	William Allen, Christ. Crofts,
8	Thos. Hickerman,	Wm. Maleborn, Richard Terry,
9	John Baily,	William Ballard, Wm. Howel,
1680	Robert Rogers,	Randall Hull, H. Fitzgerald,
1	William Allwin,	Thomas Croneen, Stephen Cook,
2	Richard Covet,	W. Charters, Eleazer Lavers,
3	John Wright,	Zachary Cook, Samuel Bailey.
	J A M E S II.	
4	Edward Webber,	Edward Hoare, John Bailey,
5	Christopher Crofts,	Daniel Crothe, J. Champion,
6	Edward Hoare,	Thomas Brown, Edw. Tucker,
7	W. Ballard & Ignatius Gold,	Wm. Coppinger, W. White.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM and MARY's REIGN.

Year.	Mayors.	Sheriffs.
8	Patrick Roche,	Bate French, Thos. Murrogh,
9	Dominick Sarsfield	Patrick Meade, Patrick Nagle,
1690	William Ballard,	Wm. Roberts, Wm. Green,
1	Daniel Crone,	Peter Renew, Samuel Love,
2	William Charters,	John Whiting, Richard Slocond,
3	William Howel,	James French, Simon Dring,
4	Peter Renew,	John Rains, William Goddard,
5	Samuel Love,	Edm. Knapp, Jona. Trisillian,
6	James French,	Theo. Morris, F. Pennington.
7	William Roberts,	Rich. Crabb, Thos. Kinsmell,
8	William Goddard,	W. Andrews, Edw. Yeamans,
9	Theophilus Morris,	Barth. Taylor, John Allen,
1700	John Sealy.	Jos. Reddeck, Fran. Cottrel.

QUEEN ANN'S REIGN.

1	Simon Dring,	Jos. Franklin, Bernard Poye,
2	John Whiting,	W. Masters, Abraham Watkins,
3	Edmond Knapp,	Mathias Smith, Edw. Brown,
4	William Andrews,	D. Perdriau, Row. Delahoide,
5	Francis Cottrel,	Wm. Cockeril, Daniel Pierce,
6	Bernard Poye,	Noblet Rogers, P. Hamilton,
7	Joseph Franklin,	Edward Hoare, John Hawkins,
8	Kowland Delahoide	W. Lambly, James Morrison,
9	Noblet Rogers,	Richard Phillips, Sam. Wilson,
1710	Edward Hoare,	Thomas Barry, Samuel Allen,
1	Richard Philips,	John Terry, Richard Addis,
2	Daniel Perdriau,	Phil. French, Anthony Goss,
3	John Allen.	Abraham French, Joseph Lavit,

G E O R G E I.

4	Edward Brown,	Jn. Morrison, Hugh Millerd,
5	Philip French,	John Morley, Francis Power,
6	William Lambly,	Thomas Sheares, Thos. Brown,
7	Abrahain French,	W. Hawkins, Charles Cottrel,
8	John Morley,	Edw. Brocklesby, Jos. Austin,
		John

YEAR. MAYORS.

9	John Terry,	John Maunsel, George Fuller,
1720	Joseph Lavit,	Samuel Croker, James Foucalt,
1	William Hawkins,	W. Owgan, Augustus Carey,
2	Daniel Pierce,	Robert Atkins, G. Bennett,
3	Edw. Brockelsby,	Ambrose Cramer, James Hulet,
4	George Bennett,	Fran. Rowland, T. Pembroke,
5	Ambrose Cramer,	W. Busteed, Joseph Franklin,
6	Robert Atkins.	Js. Crook, Ambrose Jackson.

SHERIFFS.

GEORGE II.

7	Thomas Brown,	John Atkins, William Lane,
8	Hugh Millerd;	Daniel Eagan, Thomas Austen,
9	John Atkins,	Francis Healy, Harding Parker,
1730	Joseph Austen,	Whitwell Hignet, J. Baldwin,
1	James Hulet,	James Pierfy, Robert Travers,
2	Samuel Croker,	W. Newenham, A. Newman,
3	Thomas Pembroke	Robert Dring, Walter Lavit,
4	George Fuller,	Thomas Farren, W. Delahoide,
5	Ambrose Jackson,	Wm. Fuller, Thomas Brown,
6	Thomas Farren,	Daniel Crone, Richard Bradshaw
7	John Baldwin,	C. Carleton, H. Townsend,
8	Adam Newman,	Randall Westropp, Na. Barry,
9	William Fuller,	John Terry, Noblet Phillips,
1740	Harding Parker,	George Fuller, William Clark,
1	Richard Bradshaw,	William Taylor, W. Winthrop,
2	William Owgan,	Mathias Smith, H. Millerd,
3	Randall Westropp,	Robert Wrixon, W. Harding,
4	William Winthrop	Sir R. Cox, bt. Usher Paillott,
5	Walter Lavit,	Nicholas Ford, David Bruce,
6	William Taylor,	Phineas Bury, W. Holmes,
7	Hugh Millerd,	W. Busteed, George Hodder,
8	Daniel Crone,	James Chatterton, John Reily,
9	William Holmes,	John Webb, John Swete,
1750	Robert Wrixon,	Sir J. Freke, bt. R. Newenham,
1	William Busteed,	Francis Carleton, Hugh Swayne,
2	Mathias Smith,	John Wrixon, Stephen Denroche
3	Sir John Freke, bt.	John Coffart, Kevan Izod,
4	George Hodder,	John Smith, Joseph Witheral,

Year. MAYORS.

- 5 John Reily,
- 6 William Harding,
- 7 Usher Philpott,
- 8 John Swete,
- 9 Phineas Bury,

SHERIFFS.

- Samuel Maylor, Godfrey Baker,
 Thomas Newenham, John Roe,
 Boyle Travers, P. Westropp,
 W. Parks, Christopher Collis,
 And. Franklin, Dan. Connor.

G E O R G E III.

1760	Joseph Witheral,	H. Harding, Thomas Owgan,
	1 Andrew Franklin,	W. Fitton, James Morrison,
	2 John Wrixon,	Walter Travers, Robert Lane,
	3 John Smith,	Francis Rowland, Wm. Coles,
	4 Boyle Travers,	Henry Wrixon, Wm. Butler,
	5 William Parks,	Samuel Rowland, W. Wilcockes,
	6 Samuel Maylor,	John Travers, John Harding,
	7 James Chatterton,	S. Twogood French, H. Lawton,
	8 Neblet Phillips,	Sober Kent, Richard Lloyd,
	9 Godfrey Baker,	Benj. Bousfield, Rich. Kellet,
1770	Christopher Collis,	Peter Coffart, Jasper Lucas,
	1 John Webb,	John Wrixon, Henry Puxley,
	2 John Roe,	Richard Harris, John Franklin,
	3 Francis Rowland,	Kings. Berry, Fr. Carleton, junr,
	4 John Travers,	Thomas Fuller, Philip Bennett,
	5 William Butler,	W. Lawton, M. R. Westropp,
	6 Hugh Lawton,	Charles Denroche,
	7 Thomas Owgan,	John Day, William Leycester,
	8 Palms Westropp,	Thos. Harding, Richard Lane,
	9 John Harding,	Chris. Lawton, Richard Purcell,
1780	Francis Carleton,	Michael Busteed, Vesian Pick,
	1 Walter Travers,	James Kingston, Aylmer Allen,
	2 Sober Kent,	F. Hutchinson, Peter Dumas,
	3 Richard Kellet,	John Thompson, J. Lindsay,
	4 James Morrison,	John Shaw, Thomas Waggett,
	5 Sir John Franklin,	Philip Allen, Hum. Crowley,
	6 Sir Sam. Rowland,	William Lumley, Hen. Sadler,
	7 Janies Kingston,	Christ. Allen, Christ. Waggett,
	8 Richard Purcell,	Rowland Morrison, Jef. Piercy,
		J. Herbert Orpen, Paul Maylor,

Henry

Year.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
9	Henry Harding, who died, and was succeeded by Hum. Crowly,	Thos. Harding, jun. N. Johnson,
1790	Richard Harris, Henry Puxley,	C. Ferguson, Sir H. B. Hayes, James Sadleir, Thomas Dorman.

GOVERNORS of the CITY of CORK, since the Revolution.

Lord Clare and Mon. Boileau, for King James,	1689
The Earl of Tyrone, and Colonel Roger M'El-	
ligot, governors ;—lord-lieutenant of the County	
for King James, Lord Mount-Cashel ;—deputy-	
lieutenants, Pierce Nagle, Daniel M'Carthy Reagh,	1690
O'Sullivan Bear, and Charles M'Carthy, alias	
Donough,—in the year.	
Colonel Hales and Colonel Hastings, for King	
William, upon the surrender of the city	1691
Sir Richard Cox, knt.	1691
Sir Toby Purcell, knt.	1692
Sir James Jeffreys, knt.	1701
James Jeffreys, esq;	1722
General Gervais Parker,	1746
Lieutenant-General James St. Clare,	1752
Lord Robert Bertie,	1764
Colonel John Wynne,	1769
Nicholas Lysaght, esq;	1778
Thomas Pigott, esq;	1782
Mountifort Longfield, esq;	1789

SHERIFFS of the COUNTY of CORK.

Year.	HIGH-SHERIFFS.	SUB-SHERIFFS.
1753	Richard Townsend,	Charles M'Carthy,
4	John Lysaght,	Thomas Allen,
5	Philip Oliver,	Edward Daunt,
6	Robert Rogers,	William Heard,

REMARKABLE

YEAR. HIGH-SHERIFFS.

7	John Lysaght,
8	Richard Longfield,
1760	Abraham Morris,
1	Wallis Colthurst,
2	Abraham Devonshire,
3	Walter Baldwin,
4	Emanuel Moore,
5	Nicholas Dunscomb,
6	Walter Aikin,
7	Roger Bernard,
8	Nicholas Lysaght,
9	Jonas Morris,
1770	Hon. John S. Barry,
1	Benjamin Bousfield,
2	John Wallis,
3	Sir Robert Deane,
4	Massey Hutcheson,
5	Matthew Freeman,*
6	James Uniacke,
7	Henry Baldwin,
8	William Wrixon,
9	William Wrixon,
1780	Hon. Hayes St. Leger,
1	Sir James Cotter,
2	Abraham Morris,
3	William Chetwynd,
4	Thomas Hungerford,
5	R. Boyle Townsendl;
6	Broderick Chinnery,
7	Wm. W. Newenham,
8	Sir N. Con. Colthurst,
9	George Dunscombe,
1790	Joseph Capel,
1	Arthur O'Connor.

SUB-SHERIFFS.

Rider Doe,
Thomas Farren,
Edward Irwin,
Daniel M'Carthy,
Robert Reeves,
John Warren,
Jonas Lander,
Daniel M'Carthy,
James Wherland,
Francis Kiernan,
Benjamin Hayes,
Daniel M'Carthy,
Thomas Chatterton,
John Warren,
James Gregg,
Daniel M'Carthy,
Peter Deane,
Noblet Rogers,
George Jack,
Daniel M'Carthy,
William Philips,
Noblet Rogers,
George Jack,
Daniel M'Carthy,
Abraham Abbott,
Thomas Warner,
John Minton,
John Pyne,
George Jack,
John Barry,
John Franklin,
John Pyne,
William Allen,
William Lane.

* Mr. Freeman died in office, and was succeeded by John Longfield.

JUDGES in CORK, from 1753, to 1791.

Year. SPRING ASSIZES.

SUMMER ASSIZES.

1753	Baron Mountney, Justice Blenerhasset,	Lord chief jus. Caulfield, Justice French,
4	Lord chief jus. Caulfield, Justice French,	Lord chief Baron Bowes, Boyle Whitney, esq;
5	Lord chief justice York, Justice Marshall,	Lord chief jus. Caulfield, Justice Marshall,
6	Lord chief jus. Caulfield, Justice French,	Baron Mountney, John Smyth, esq;
7	Lord chief jus. Caulfield, Justice French,	Lord chief jus. Caulfield, Justice French.
8	Justice Marshall, Justice Robinson,	Lord chief jus. Caulfield, Justice Robinson,
9	Lord chief jus. Caulfield, Baron Dawson,	Lord chief jus. Willes, Prime Serjeant Scott,
1760	Baron Dawson, Justice Marshall,	Lord chief jus. Caulfield, Serjeant Malone,
1	Lord chief jus. Flood, Justice Scott,	Baron Dawson, Prime Serjeant Tennison,
2	Lord chief jus. Aston, Serjeant Malone,	Justice Tennison, Pr. Ser. H. Hutchinson,
3	Lord chief jus. Flood, Justice Scott,	Lord chief justice Aston, Baron Mountney,
4	Lord chief Baron Willes, Serjeant Patterson,	Lord chief justice Aston, Baron Mountney,
5	Lord chief Baron Willes, Justice Tennison,	Lord chief Baron Willes, Solicitor-gen. Patterson,
6	Lord chief jus. Clayton, Serjeant Malone,	Baron Mountney, Serjeant Dennis,
7	Baron Mountney, Justice Malone,	Justice Malone, Pr. Ser. H. Hutchinson,
8	Lord chief jus. Clayton, Serjeant Dennis,	Lord chief Baron Forster Serjeant Dennis,
9	Lord chief jus. Clayton, Baron Scott,	Lord chief Baron Forster Serjeant Malone,
1770	Lord chief jus. Clayton, Justice Henn,	Lord chief Baron Forster Justice Malone,

YEAR. SPRING ASSIZES.

	SPRING ASSIZES.	SUMMER ASSIZES.
1771	Justice Henn, Counsellor Fitzgibbon,	Lord chief jus. Forster, Justice Malone,
2	Justice Henn, Solicitor-General Lill,	Lord chief jus. Patterson, Justice Robinson,
3	Justice Henn, Baron Power,	Justice Robinfon, Justice Henn,
4	Baron Power, Thomas Maunsell, esq;	Justice Henn, Baron Hamilton,
5	Lord chief jus. Patterson, Justice Henn,	Justice Robinson, Justice Tennison,
6	Baron Power, Justice Lill,	Justice Henn, Justice Lill,
7	Serjeant Carleton, Justice Lill,	Lord chief jus. Patterson, Justice Henn,
8	Lord chief Baron Dennis, Baron Power,	Lord chief Baron Dennis Justice Henn,
9	Justice Henn, Solicitor-Gen. Carleton,	Baron Power, Justice Lill,
1780	Lord chief jus. Patterson, Justice Henn,	Lord chief Baron Dennis Justice Henn,
1	Lord Tracton, Justice Lill,	Justice Henn, Baron Power,
2	Lord Tracton, Justice Lill,	Lord chief jus. Patterson, Justice Henn,
3	Lord chief Baron Burgh, Baron Power,	Justice Henn, Baron Hamilton,
4	Baron Power, Justice Kelly,	Lord Baron Earlsfort, Chief Justice Patterson,
5	Lord chief B. Yelverton, Baron Hamilton,	Lord Earlsfort, Justice Henn,
6	Justice Kelly, Sir Samuel Bradstreet,	Chief Baron Yelverton, Justice Henn,
7	Baron Hamilton, Sir Samuel Bradstreet,	Lord Baron Earlsfort, Justice Henn,
8	Baron Hamilton, Justice Kelly,	Chief Baron Yelverton, Justice Henn,
9	Lord chief jus. Carleton, Hon. Geo. Hamilton,	Chief Baron Yelverton, Justice Henn,

Just ice

Year.	SPRING ASSIZES.	SUMMER ASSIZES.
1790	Justice Kelly, Baron Metge,	Justice Henn, Sir Samuel Bradstreet,
1	Baron Hamilton, Justice Kelly,	Chief Baron Yelverton, Justice Hellen.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MAYORS of YOUGHALL.

Year.	HENRY VIII.	Year.
1542	M. Portingall,	7 P. Bluet,
3	J. Forrest,	8 P. Forrest,
4	W. Walsh,	9 F. Anyas,
5	R. Bluet. EDWARD VI.	1570 J. Portingall,
6	D. Portingall,	1 M. Bluet,
7	R. Gough,	2 J. Portingall,
8	W. Walsh,	3 T. Coppinger,
9	C. Walsh,	4 T. Bluet,
1550	J. Bluet,	5 J. Collins,
1	R. Gough,	6 F. Anyas,
2	F. Tobin, MARY I.	7 P. Bluet,
3	W. Anyas,	8 P. Forrester,
4	W. Shears,	9 P. Coppinger,
5	R. Gough,	1580 J. Gallevan,
6	T. Uniacke,	1 F. Anyas,
7	T. Bluet. ELIZABETH.	2 T. Coppinger,
8	P. Ronayne,	3 P. Brennet,
9	T. Bluet,	4 P. Brennet,
1560	T. Uniacke,	5 J. Kerring,
1	J. Portingall,	6 T. Coppinger,
2	F. Gallevan,	7 H. Portingall,
3	R. Gough,	8 Sir W. Raleigh,
4	T. Coppinger,	9 W. Magner,
5	J. Walsh,	1590 J. Ronayne,
6	T. Bluet,	1 J. Bluet,
		3 J. Forrest,
		4 J. Kernen,
		5 H. Portingal,
		J. Bluet,

REMARKABLE

Year.

6	J. Bluet,
7	P. Walsh,
8	J. Forrest,
9	J. Ronayne,
1600	C. Collegue,
1	J. Kerny,
2	J. Gallevan.
	JAMES I.
3	J. Gallevan,
4	E. Coppinger,
5	J. Gallevan,
6	N. Gallevan,
7	J. Gough,
8	J. Kerny.
9	J. Every,
1610	N. Gallevan,
1	J. Coppinger,
2	R. Gough,
3	T. Roynane,
4	J. Every,
5	E. Coppinger,

 This year Bailiffs were allowed as magistrates; J. Collins, and J. Kernie, first Bailiffs.

MAYORS.	
5	W. Bluet,
6	R. Gough,
7	J. Ronayne,
8	W. Gough,
9	M. Uniacke,
1640	T. Stout,
1	J. Gallevan,
2	T. Stout,
3	T. Stout,
4	J. Miller.
5	T. Stout,
6	A. Warren,
7	R. Myers,
8	T. Taylor,

BAILEIFFS.	
J. Ronayne, S. Gibbon,	
M. Uniacke, J. Gallevan,	
J. Coppinger, N. Nagle,	
W. Gough, J. Gallevan,	
T. Bluet, J. Hazard,	
W. Coppinger, D. Bluet,	
W. Kerine, N. Bagbeare,	
D. Bluet, R. Mayers,	
J. Clove, J. Bucknerr,	
J. Vandure, J. Taylor,	
T. Warren, R. Pratt,	
J. Britishford, T. Farmer,	
J. Britishford, T. Farmer,	
A. Wandrick, T. Farmer,	
T. Warren,	

Year. **MAYORS.**

- 9 T. Warren,
 1650 J. Langer,
 1 A. Wandrick,
 2 J. Britishford,
 3 J. Cox,
 4 T. Farmer,
 5 J. Morduck,

BAILIFFS.

- H. Heard, G. Barnett,
 T. Stephens, F. Baker,
 J. Cox, J. Mardock,
 J. Sims, J. Farthing,
 R. Gillet, T. Barker,
 J. Nettles, T. Vaughan,
 N. Stout, N. Stout.

PROTESTANT MAYORS and BAILIFFS.**KING CHARLES II.**

- 6 J. Farthing,
 7 J. Nettles,
 8 T. Vaughan,
 9 T. Warren.
 1660 R. Mayers,
 1 N. Stout,
 2 J. Stout,
 3 J. Langer,
 4 R. Giles,
 5 T. Baker,
 6 J. Luther,
 7 N. Deaton,
 8 J. Hancock,
 9 A. Farthing,
 1670 S. Hayman,
 1 E. Lowndz,
 2 E. Lowndz,
 3 M. Spencer,
 4 E. Perry,
 5 D. Atkins,
 6 N. Lucas,
 7 J. Merrick,
 8 J. Spencer,
 9 E. Lawndz,
 1680 R. Yeats,
 2 F. Luther,
 3 J. Clove,
 4 R. Paradise,

- J. Handcock, S. Clove,
 H. Stout, P. Godwin,
 G. Davis, H. Davis,
 J. Luther, A. Vaughan,
 J. Stout, P. Hazard,
 A. Vaughan, H. Spencer,
 H. Deaton, W. Norman,
 N. Stout, J. Hazard,
 E. Percy, J. Pine.
 W. Sargent, R. Swimmer,
 S. Hayman, T. Hilgrove.
 J. Merrick, G. Giles,
 B. Morduck, W. Clove,
 E. Lowndz, R. Waters,
 B. Bryan, R. Yeats,
 T. Casoban, J. Gerald,
 T. Casoban, J. Gerald,
 A. Spencer, R. Lawndz,
 J. Atkins, R. Bevit,
 R. Careen, W. Palmer,
 W. Hilbard, A. Hopkins,
 E. Crockford, J. Clove,
 J. Morduck, L. Dantner,
 R. Paradise, R. Ball,
 F. Baker, W. Sargent,
 J. Lucas, E. Nicholas,
 J. Scanaden, A. Vaughan,
 D. Haliahan, R. Giles,

JAMES

JAMES II.

Year.	MAYORS.	BAILIFFS.
4	E. Crockford,	J. Cook, A. Luther,
5	J. Spencer,	J. Hayman, R. Walter,
6	O'Cook,	T. Vaughan, F. Farmer,
7	R. Giles,	H. Row, W. Turbit,

WILLIAM and MARY's REIGN.

8	N. Ronayne,	T. Walters, D. Roe,
9	A. Perry,	J. Scamaden, D. Lynch,
1690	R. Ball,	D. Seymour, D. Price,
1	F. Baker,	T. Seymour, D. Price,
2	R. Giles,	T. Croker, D. Donovan,
3	F. Walters,	S. Paradise, L. Knight,
4	J. Lucas,	G. Blackwell, D. Quade,
5	E. Nicholas,	R. Farthing, T. Coufins,
6	T. Croker,	S. Green, D. Bodwin,
7	J. Cook,	E. Landz, T. Taylor,
8	J. Scamaden,	W. Cooke, J. Salter,
9	J. Cook,	G. Salter, T. Elliot,
1700	J. Price.	S. Hayman, F. Murdock.

QUEEN ANN'S REIGN.

1	J. Lucas,	D. Luther, D. Murdock,
2	T. Croker,	F. Mills, T. Buckner,
3	D. Luther,	T. Baker, E. Landz,
4	S. Hayman,	W. Knight, T. Carr,
5	T. Hayman,	F. Seymour, D. Farmer,
6	E. Landz,	C. Rea, F. Geazely,
7	J. Mills,	A. Ryland, T. Seymour,
8	W. Cook,	F. Oliver, T. Roper,
9	J. Luther,*	J. Freeman, S. Gardener,
1710	B. Murdock,	T. Farmer, S. Knight,
1	F. Baker,	J. Perry, J. Merrick,
2	T. Croker,	G. Giles, H. Ball,
3	R. Giles,	J. Lucas, R. Walters.

* J. Luther died in office, and was succeeded by M. Lucas, who also died, and was succeeded by R. Giles.

G E O R G E I.

Year. MAYORS.

- 4 J. Knight,
5 G. Salter,
6 J. Ryland,
7 C. Rea,
8 R. Walters,
9 M. Lucas,
1720 T. Croker,
1 E. Gillet,
2 H. Ball,
3 T. Uniacke,
4 G. Giles,
5 T. Knight,
6 G. Salter,

BAILIFFS.

- O. Nicholson, — Champion,
— Green, E. Giles,
T. Cook, T. Farmer,
R. Taylor, G. Mannix,
— Pratt, — Giles,
S. Green, T. Croker,
T. Buckner, G. Mernyne,
— Farmer, — Cahill
T. Uniacke, J. Parker,
— Vaughan, — Emington,
A. Taylor, C. Elmore,
R. Giles, C. Nixon,
B. Croker, P. Mills.

G E O R G E II.

- 7 G. Giles,
8 E. Jones,
9 H. Ball,
1730 W. Emington,
1 R. Giles,
2 J. Parker,
3 J. Parker,
4 W. Coghlan,
5 L. Freeman,
6 H. Ruthven,
7 T. Fudge,
8 N. Rogers,
9 S. Luther,
1740 G. Giles,
1 B. Green,
2 S. Hayman,
3 J. Freeman,
4 B. Croker,
5 B. Croker,
6 T. Cook,
7 T. Cook,
8 G. Mannix,

- E. Jones, W. Coghlan,
R. Cozens, S. Gardner,
W. Emington, — Rogers,
T. Fudge, J. Nealon,
J. Green, T. Cozens.
W. Coleman, E. Gillet,
H. Ruthven, — Freeman,
T. Green, — Mannix,
H. Rogers, F. Browne,
E. Uniacke, S. Luther,
B. Green, N. Rogers,
— Uniacke, T. Fisher,
S. Hayman, T. French,
J. Price, R. Day,
T. Taylor, B. Merrick,
E. Green, J. Nixon,
S. Pratt, J. Merrick,
T. Cook, J. Knight,
J. Day, J. Lander,
W. Taylor, T. Child,
E. Green, E. Dartnell,
J. Hayman, J. Pratt,
H. Rogers,

Year.	MAYORS.
9	H. Rogers,
1750	J. Hayman,
1	J. Hayman,
2	J. Labatt,
3	J. Labatt,
4	J. Cook,
5	J. Uniacke,
6	N. Giles,
7	J. Uniacke,
8	R. Webb,
9	H. Coghlan,
1760	J. Pratt,

BAILIFFS.
N. Giles, R. Croker,
J. Labatt, T. Gimlett,
C. Fisher, R. Gore,
S. Allen, W. Molton,
J. Cook, G. Giles,
B. Taylor, J. Bryan,
R. Green, R. Webb,
R. Ball, H. Coghlan,
R. Seymour, T. Day,
P. Power, R. Taylor,
J. Giles, W. Roche,
G. Fudge, G. Fudge.

G E O R G E III.

1761	R. Green,
2	S. Allen,
3	P. Power,
4	T. Green,
5	R. Green,
6	P. Power,
7	M. Parker,
8	B. Taylor,
9	R. Green,
1770	H. Swayne,
1	S. Allen,
2	T. Lander,
3	R. Green,
4	N. Norcott,
5	W. Jackson,
6	J. Swayne,
7	R. Uniacke,
8	R. Green,
9	H. Swayne,
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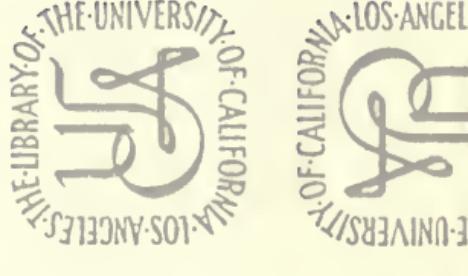
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